THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

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VOLUME XXVII. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1846. WHOLE NO. 1307.

[The Roman Letter-Writer.]

Original Tales.

ROSA AND BEATRICE; Or, the Roman Letter-Writer.

AN ITALIAN TALE.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST,
BY CHARLES CARROLL.

CHAPTER I.

"Know ye the land where the cypress and myrtle
Are emblems of deeds that are done in their clime?
Where the rage of the vulture, the love of the turtle,
Now melt into sorrow, now madden to crime!"
BYRON.

There is hardly any object that strikes the American traveller in Italy with so much surprise, as the numerous Letter Writers that are found in all the principal cities. Coming from a land where education is so widely diffused, that it is uncommon to meet with a family, some member of which, at least, cannot read and write, he has never imagined the existence even of a class, rendered necessary by the universal ignorance that prevails among the mass of society in that most beautiful but most unfortunate portion of Europe. As he wanders through the streets of Rome or Naples, he encounters continually the portable establishment of the Letter-Writer, made up of an old rickety table, a few sheets of paper, some pens, a pen knife of the shape and almost the size of a razor, and a still more curiously contrived ink horn. To the above articles, the more wealthy of the trade add a couple of stools, one for the writer himself and the other for his employer, and a pair of spectacles, intended sometimes to aid the sight, but perhaps oftener to give seriousness and dignity to the profession.

Thus furnished and ready to proceed to business, the Letter Writer awaits with a comical degree of gravity the approach of his customers. And these are by no means few and unfrequent. Wives, whose husbands are at sea or with the army, mothers, whose sons are in a neighboring city, maidens, whose absent lovers are longing earnestly for some intelligence that they still remain constant and true, all flock to the little table of the Letter-Writer. It is not to be wondered at therefore, that the student of human nature, the poet, the painter, or the sculptor, should frequent the vicinity of the more popular of these important personages. As the Letter-Writers combine with the inditing of the letters, the reading of the answers, the most extreme joy and the most poignant grief, are often witnessed at their tables. As the maiden with trembling hands lays the letter she has just taken out of the post office before the Letter-Writer, that letter which is to give her in a few minutes good or bad news of her absent lover, the restless play of her features infects even the passer-by with sympathy, and he involuntarily utters the hope that the tidings may be good. And as the reading proceeds, the eager, uncertain expression of her countenance lightens up with joy or deepens into sadness and gloom. Then she will ...

...

We have but little more to say. Many years rolled their changing courses over the blue arch of the Italian sky, before another and gentler form shone like a mild, soft star within the humble home of Francisco Doria.

But at length that glad day came; and then long, calm, peaceful years succeeded, and rosy, bright cheeked children played within his dwelling, and contentment spread its gentle wing over his head.

Yearly however as the anniversary of one memorable period came round, the countenances of Francisco and his wife, became more serious than usual, and they sought the solemn sanctuary of their faith, where masses were annually said for the repose of the soul of the guilty, yet loving Beatrice.

Original Poetry.

TO -------.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST,
BY EDWARD J. PORTER.

They ask me why sorrow's
Sad breathings will steal
At times from the wires
That but mirth should reveal,
Whose chords were for pleasure's
Soft melodies given,
To breathe upon earth
All the sweetness of heaven.

O'er the brightest of fountains
Dark shadows will sweep,
And the light showers they scatter,
In darkness will weep;
And the day-star himself
All his glories will shroud,
But more brightly to break
From the cincturing cloud.

When thou art far distant,
The soft harp but grieves,
And sad tones encircle
Its chaplet of leaves;
But when near, the soft wires,
In love's exquisite lay,
Will breathe all their sweetness
In gladness away.

Our Traveller.

WAYSIDE SKETCHES Of the Old World.

NUMBER SIXTY-SEVEN.

WALK TO TIVOLI—A TARTAREAN BATH—GLEN OF THE ANIO—A HIGH WIND—THE FALL OF THE ANIO—THE CASCATELLI—THE CAMPAGNA—MUSEUM OF THE CAPITOL—THE DYING GLADIATOR.

Rome, January , 1846.

A few days ago we returned from an excursion to Tivoli, one of the loveliest spots in Italy, and ...

Original Song.

THE ONE I LOVE.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST,
BY S. WARREN VANCE.

'Neath a hawthorn tree at the end of a grove,
When the sun was declining in the far distant west,
I met in sweet secret the dear one I love,
And my head that was weary reclin'd on her breast.

We sat till the moon lit her watchtower on high,
And the stars all in clusters look'd out from above,
On her cheek was a tear, on her lip was a sigh,
As I clasp'd her in fondness and kiss'd her in love.

Oh! stranger she said thou art far from thy home,
And the friends that have loved thee no more wilt thou see,
Then come to yon cottage, and never more roam,
For its fires and its altars are welcome to thee.
Connersville, Ind.

Interesting Sketch.

THE NUNS' WAR.

[The following interesting passages are derived from a work called "Historical Pictures of the Middle Ages."]

"The traveller, however brief his sojourn at Basle, cannot fail to remark the solid battlements which crown the opposite shore of the Rhine, and ...

Into the details which followed, and which are richly worthy perusal, we cannot enter. We can but glance at the grand results. Spiritual, aided by social, authority was too much for the sense; and, with the exception of some hailstorms of the more advanced in years, they chose to quit the convent, and return to the homes of their male families, rather than to submit to their hated visitors. A new community was brought to supply their places, and their ample possessions secured lost to them forever. But it said on. Whatever might have been their faults, they had, at least, been excellent customers to the shopkeepers of Rome: this other concession were not. The friars were parsimonious, and therefore unpopular; and in a short time the exiled conditions of the sisters attracted deep sympathy of the citizens. That the successors in possession should fail to be liberal, need not to be wondered at—for, in truth, they had not the power. As the title-deeds of many masters—probably most of them—had been cunningly abstracted, and the tenant secretly assisted to quit the real, the rents were soon fearfully diminished. This state of policy was followed by others equally able; until the noble relatives of the exiled sections openly trened in their behalf, and Rome was invented by formidable armed bands. This demonstration was so fatal to the sitizens, whose commerce it destroyed, as it was favorable to the nuns, whose interests and antipathy at length enlisted in favor of the majesty of the earth, whether ecclesiastic or secular. The end may be easily foreseen. In 1452, they were restored to their convent, allowed to choose their own advocates, and indemnified for their losses.

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Philadelphia:

SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1846.

TERMS.

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THE LOVE OF NATURE.

Hazlitt, in his lectures on the English Poets, has given the best explanation we have seen of the sweet charm that links the beauty of Nature so close to the mind and heart. It is because the intercourse with her is not only known object or familiar scene can be readily, indeed imperceptibly be associated to all others of the same class that may at any time come before us in the course of our lives and so renew again and again, in all their freshness, our first lively associations. This is a perennial source of delight and one of the best proofs of our nature. With our human relations are associated change, decay and death. If we lose the friend or the childhood, the love of youth, and the hope of ever restore to us that sacred image. It is utterly gone. Others perhaps brighter and better, may take its place but never on earth, among all the infinitely diversified forms of humanity, shall we greet again those enchanting lineaments that live in memory as the type of our life's most fair beauty remain.

Not so with the pleasant images stamped upon the mind by the beautiful things of nature. The sight of a coming brook in spring-time revives with the freshness of the impressions our childish days. The light so bustling dance and making waterfalls with the stones it dances over. As we listen to its murmur, or gaze along the pebbles, the very sound is one ears that such so exactly into the simple heart of childhood. Some rumble of peculiar pleasure is recalled and at once all the little sights and fancies come glimmering up from the depths of memory, they lived a brighter coloring to the sense by time as until the maiden speaks, so clearly and distinct looks they last are as soft and green as at that golden time, and the sunshine illumines all things with a glory that seems to exist in the vision of the past can attract down upon this fickle earth again. A simple flower has a magic in its familiar lineaments to call up bright pictures that might else have slept forever. Its fragrance not heavily dwells the sense, it calls into the heart's sudden breath of the sweet delicious blue of youth, and another the tactful air unpredictable and the flow of the world, together the confusion of a new being. Whoever has heard in happy hours the rich tuneful gush of a robin's song, chiming in with the sweet associations belongs like the essence of a little to exquote its human utterance could never satisfy them to those that possess the sensation, for many one which they embody thrilling through every sense.

Well may we love nature at the source and the remainder of our purest pleasures. Happy is he who has well acquainted himself with its treasures and beauty, and happier still the man who has made such. How rich and satisfying are such resources of happiness those only know who have felt them, being the delight to crowns of designers and dream-ers. To use the beautiful words of Hazlitt, "The spirit is ever the same with kindred language, dwelling on the heart without tongue; and the instinct of the mouth like the music of one's native land is sweet for all country. The same idea is expressed by Wordsworth, himself a life-long student and lover and worshipper of the beauty that has been his chief inspiration:—

"Nature never did betray
The heart that loved her. 'tis her privilege
Through all the years of this our life to lead
From joy to joy, for she can so inform
The mind that is within us, so impress
With quietness and beauty, and so feed
With lofty thoughts, that neither evil tongues,
Rash judgments, nor the sneer of selfish men,
Nor greetings where no kindness is, nor all
The dreary intercourse of daily life
Shall e'er prevail against us, or disturb
Our cheerful faith that all which we behold
Is full of blessings."

GROWING TIRED.

It is stated in one of our exchanges that nearly all Catholics and Young Americans are dissatisfied with those countries—some are said to have already, while others have resolved off in some places—search of the Old Dutchie of these Countries. It is no more than we expected. He was given to a self-conduct, mind and character, to find a position with a few honest steadily built for his future, and both cleared off and fleeced in. The first notices to any one coming out of necessity, bread and butter or water for others. Upon them must fall the brunt of the contest with the native roughness or barbarism of the Countries. What they gain is good, it only slowly work. If men are out of employment at the East, let them seek the West, and there they will find it, and at high wages. But let no man who is doing well in the East, delude him self with the idea that there is no El Dorado opened for him in the West. It may be for his interest to go there—but land is cheap and daily increasing in value and if it is good, it will be to have a long—and—some acres which a man can call his own. But toil is the inevitable lot or the great mass wherever they may wander, this side of the grave. Let no reasonable sometimes there are to our destination—first, because it is our destiny; and secondly, because it is doubtless the best for our moral and physical well being. Every one doubtless gets tired at times and is go for rest, but in so much as without desperation; it is as we did so—can quietly says of sleep—or will get enough of it at the grave."

CAPTAIN MAY.

The Washington Correspondent of the Public Ledger gives the following anecdote relative to the original appointment of this gentleman by Gen. Jackson, as Lieutenant of Dragoons. By the way, "Captain May" is now Colonel May, he having been appointed and confirmed—first, as Major of Dragoons, for his services in the battle of the 8th of May, and secondly, as Brevet Lieut. Colonel of Dragoons, for his services in the battle of Buena Vista.

"During General Jackson's administration, young May, then but a boy, and expect in horsemanship, was begging a military appointment. A General's vacancy occurred in a regiment of dragoons. May heard of it, and mounting a fine horse, dressed with leather jacket and pantaloons of justice, in Sportsman's style, and dashed from Brown's Hotel, on the Avenue, up to the President's House, and on to Georgetown, through mud, rain, and every thing else. Upon arriving there, he turned his horse's head back again, and dismounted at the portals of the President's House covered with mud. Sally, or Jemmy, (a old Nail, then the doorkeeper, "I want to see the President." "He is engaged now, major day," says Jemmy. "But I must see him," says May. O'Neil, looking at the rider and the horse, imagined the visitor the bearer of an important government despatch, and immediately retired to make the announcement to Gen. Jackson. The latter, on the Avenue, with his characteristic promptitude, directed his Cabinet to withdraw, and the stranger to be ushered in. Major May, an elegant, well dressed and beautifully proportioned, cap in hand, made his bow to the President. "What is your business, young man? Be quick for I am busy." "I have," said he, "that there is a vacancy in the Lieutenancy of Dragoons, and I have rode, sir, a long distance there like instead sight to ask to be the appointment. Jackson, astonished, scanned him from head to foot, and from the scrutiny, judged that he had taken him for material of a soldier. "And you, are you a good horseman." "My horse is of the gait, said young May, 'see me mount!' and Jemmy stanched the pedestal it resembled nothing human or divine, and seemed to have dwindled to a mere point. The sprightly horse and rider appeared in dismounted as man never did before. This occurred during the Florida war. The old General asked him whether he could kill an Indian? 'Yes,' said May, 'kill him, by —, and eat him!' That day May was Lieutenant of Dragoons!"

Apropos to the above is another anecdote of Gen. Jackson, illustrative of the peculiar character of "old Hickory." For this also we are indebted to the same source.

"Mr. Laval, of whose appointment as Subtreasurer at Charleston, S. C., I have already apprised you, is the son of Mr. Laval, was the companion of Lafayette in the war of the Revolution—a noble, high-toned, generous Frenchman. At Gen. Jackson's entrance into Florida, in 1818, Laval was a captain under him, and at the siege of Pensacola, highly distinguished himself as a brave soldier and desperate warrior. He was designated by General Jackson to take command of the forlorn hope. In one of the earliest sorties of the enemy, a regiment of artillery, under the best Spanish direction, threatened destruction to the American lines which were making an attempt to take them. The guns were signed to Capt. Laval. He promptly obeyed, and dividing his company they deployed to the right and left, awaiting in front of the centre the order to charge! The first man shot down by the Spaniards was Laval, but not arms were vacated by the fall. At the instant order to charge the gallant captain wallowing in his blood. He was by his side in an instant, and bore him in his own arms to the coach which he had at the same time directed to be prepared for him. A surgeon was sent for, who upon examining the wounded soldier, pronounced aloud, 'General, he cannot live!' The all here heard the opinion of the physician, and looking at him for a moment steadily in the eye, exclaimed, 'By the Eternal, he SHALL live!' He did live, and Laval is Receiver General of Charleston, by appointment of President Polk, with the advice and consent of the Senate.

THE ANTI-CORN LAW LEAGUE.

The success of the influential combination, whose dissolution took place at Manchester on the 13th ult., is a great object, the abolition of the Corn Laws, is one of the most remarkable instances of the power of public opinion in modern times. Its triumph is an evidence of the power that is in truth, apart from office or station, over the control of national affairs, and one of the strongest evidences that this age of the world is really in advance of any that has preceded it. Whether the league had justice and the right on their side or not, whether the philanthropist and the Christian to greater exertions in every just and honest cause, to think that the world has now arrived at that point when the most vexatious grievances, sanctified by physical force can give to the strongest in sight, and opinion when they have the right. Whether they framed the League in from the London Times:

"In the year 1838, a small body of gentlemen connected with manufactures and commerce, met in Manchester. Among them were a few merchants and a banker, or two from the neighborhood. They met for the purpose of forming a society, to be composed of large political, or indeed, any other than mercantile interest. They were endowed by some individuals present with the sum of £50. This was the germ of money which they subscribed amounted only to £2,000. It was subsequently increased to £50,000. Delegates from the young association visited London, to watch the proceedings of Parliament. Applications were made to the Queen and to the Lords and over England. No means were neglected by which the doctrines of free trade could be brought home to the minds of all, but exactly in the degree in which that the Legislature and the Ministry still remained hostile to them. The year 1841 ended in gloom. Trade was at a stand still. Many of the mills were playment interrupted, the pressure of severe destitution and consequent disorder and the partial relaxed of disaffection and turbulence. Further pecuniary sacrifice tried to turn the course to the advantage of the Anti-Corn Law agitation, but in vain. The public mind was not to be brought to bear on the subject. But even as moderate patience and calmness which save them the time was arriving when they were to be called upon to adjust the balance between the demands of a fair moderate agitation and a powerful aristocracy, by a peaceful and constitutional combination. It unfortunately earned the Monster of the consequences which must ensue from a premature exertion of moderate power. The time was not yet ripe. The public mind was not sufficiently excited. Some abortive experiments were decided and profit-less, scarcely any of the annual meetings continued to be held, and in Parliament, as before, all was without avail. In 1842 the Free Trade Hall was opened in Manchester, and during the course of the year announced to be £43,000. Then the committee of the previous association, were transferred from its paltry rooms to the Free Trade Hall. Further, as its doors to its convened audiences and unusual patronage. For the first time in our country's history, the powerful representative of the great interests were heard haranguing at 10 o'clock at night on the benefits of the cause. Cobden and the Leaguer junior Mr. Fox. Mr. Fox followed Mr. Bright. Mr. Cobden interested with Lord Radnor. Men of fashion joined the ranks. Men of rank threatened a combination. The gatherings gained in attraction in popularity, and finally in influence. Whilst Mr. Cobden was lessening the ranks of the Tories in the House of Commons, and by his strong sense and logical faculty unceremoniously convincing the Prime Minister by whom he was opposed, Mr. Bright, in Leaguer, by the aid of weapons less powerful over the multitude, but more mighty to move people to action, was doing the same work in Free Trade Hall. The year 1844 witnessed similar feats in the Anti-Corn Law agitation. Success was at hand. The subscriptions had increased to £100,000. And then began the last movement, that of the registration. Both parties were at work in every town and county, and the Anti-Corn Law League was the force which, more than slowly but surely accumulating, was opposed against the struggle to which they look their stand. Both parties fought, and each in its own the chastisen whom they were entered to fight against.

MR. GOUGH.

We are sorry to learn that this eminent advocate of Temperance is not expected to live. A return president of his disease has taken place in the Hartford county, Va. under date of August 31 says:—"Very many of your Philadelphia readers are interested in the health of Mr. Gough, now at the United Lecturer. I write, therefore, to inform you that he is not expected to live. He has been suffering from an attack of bilious fever, and that in a very bad way. He

United States SATURDAY POST.

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Congressional News.

The session of Congress that has just closed has been one of the most important ever held. The various measures that it has adopted will be productive of a vast amount of either good or evil. Some of them, it is allowed by nearly every one, will have a beneficial tendency, while others, among which is the new Tariff, are both applauded and denounced in the most vehement manner. Time, however, will decide all such cases, by either bringing unhappiness and ruin, or happiness and prosperity in their train—and from its decision there can be no appeal but to folly and to prejudice.

The Washington Union gives a general view of the measures adopted during the past session, which we will briefly enumerate. Texas has been incorporated into the Union; the notice about Oregon given, and peace preserved with Great Britain; a state of war recognized with Mexico, and the most vigorous measures adopted for prosecuting that war. The Tariff of 1842 has been superseded by a Revenue Bill, which discards all minimums and specific duties, and is estimated on the ad valorem principle, and a Warehousing Bill, both of which go into operation in December next. A constitutional Treasury has been established, to go into effect on the first of January. The two bills providing for the admission of two new States into the Union, have also passed. The law respecting the Iowa Territory will almost certainly usher in this new sister of the confederacy at the next session of Congress, with her two Senators and two Representatives. Wisconsin will enter at the next session, or certainly at the next Congress, with her two Senators and her two Representatives.

On the 8th instant, Mr Dallas having absented himself to allow of it, the Senate proceeded to the election of a President *pro tempore*. After seven unsuccessful ballotings, Mr. Atchison of Missouri, was elected by the combined votes of Whigs and 24 40 Democrats. The ballotings were as follows:

	1st bal.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.
Niles,	6	9	11	15	17	15	17	12
Bagby,	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Sevier,	5	7	5	3	2	1	1	1
Dickinson,	1	2	2	2	2	2	4	3
Corwin,	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hannegan,	15	20	19	23	18	2	0	1
Cameron,	5	3	3	3	4	3	6	3
Fairfield,	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Berrien,	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jarnigan,	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calhoun,	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mangum,	5	1	1	0	0	2	1	0
Atchison,	2	1	0	0	2	16	20	25
Sturgeon,	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2
Huntington,	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Westcott,	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Benton,	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Cass,	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Phelps,	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Turney,	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Davis,	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Morehead,	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Woodbridge,	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Lewis,	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Pearce,	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	49	49	50	49	48	49	50	49

Mr. Atchison was conducted to the chair by Messrs. Cass and Calhoun, and addressed the Senate as follows:—

"Senators—I must be permitted to say that the honor just conferred, though wholly unexpected, is not the less appreciated; and all the return I can make will be an honest endeavor to perform my duty faithfully and impartially."

Mr. Atchison is one of the youngest members of the Senate, and an intimate personal friend of Mr. Hannegan. After the fifth ballot Mr. Hannegan withdrew his own name, and used all his influence to secure the election of Mr. Atchison. The Whigs had no candidate of their own party, and the Democrats, at their caucus, were unable to agree, though Mr. Sevier was understood to be the most prominent candidate.

Several messages in writing were received from the President of the United States, among which was the following brief but highly important communication, asking of Congress an appropriation of $2,000,000, to enable the government to CONCLUDE A PEACE WITH MEXICO:—

MEXICO—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.
To the Senate and House of Representatives:—

I invite your attention to the propriety of making an appropriation to provide for any expenditures which it may be necessary to make in advance for the purpose of settling all our difficulties with the Mexican Republic. It is my desire to terminate, as it originally was to avoid, the existing war with Mexico, for a peace just and honorable to both parties.

It is probable that the chief obstacle to be surmounted in accomplishing this desirable object, will be the adjustment of a boundary between the two Republics, which shall prove satisfactory and convenient to both. In the adjustment of this boundary, we ought to pay a fair equivalent for any concession which may be made by Mexico.

Under the circumstances, and considering the other complicated questions to be settled by negotiation with the Mexican Republic, I deem it important that a sum of money should be put under the control of the Executive, to be advanced, if need be, to the Government of that Republic immediately after the ratification of a treaty. It might be inconvenient for the Mexican Government to wait for the whole sum, the payment of which may be stipulated by this treaty until it could be ratified by our Senate and an appropriation to carry it into effect made by Congress.

Indeed, the necessity for their delay might defeat the object altogether. The disbursement of this money, would, of course, be accounted for not as secret service money, but like other expenditures. Two precedents for such a proceeding exist in past history during the administration of Mr. Jefferson, to which I would call your attention. On the 26th of February, 1803, an act was past appropriating two millions of dollars for the purpose of defraying any extraordinary expenditures which may be incurred in the intercourse between the United States and foreign nations, to be applied under the direction of the President of the United States, who shall cause an account thereof to be laid before Congress as soon as may be; and on the 13th of February, 1806, an appropriation was made of the same and on the same terms. In neither case was the money actually drawn from the Treasury; and I should hope the result in this respect might be similar on the present occasion, although the appropriation may prove to be indispensable in accomplishing this object. I would therefore recommend the passage of a law appropriating two millions of dollars, to be placed at the disposal of the Executive for the purpose I have indicated. In order to prevent all misapprehension, it is my duty to state that anxious as I am to terminate the existing war with the least possible delay, it will continue to be prosecuted with the utmost vigor until a treaty of peace shall be signed by the parties, and ratified by the Mexican Republic.

JAMES K. POLK.

A similar message was also received by the House, and a bill framed and passed through that body in accordance with the President's suggestion—but there either was a want of time or of inclination to pass it in the Senate, and it therefore failed to become a law.

The French Spoliation Bill was vetoed—and upon the question recurring upon its passage in the Senate, it failed to receive the constitutional two-thirds vote.

The Smithsonian Bill was passed and the following gentlemen appointed Regents,

Rufus Choate, of Massachusetts; Gideon Hawley, New York; William C. Preston, South Carolina; A. Dallas Bache and Colonel Totten, Washington, by the Speaker of the Senate; and Messrs. Owen, Hough and Hilliard, by the Speaker of the House.

The Bill for the relief of the heirs of Robert Fulton was taken up, and after debate finally passed by yeas 22, nays 15.

In the House, after several hours spent in the consideration of the Bill to organize a Territorial Government in Oregon, several amendments were agreed to, among them one prohibiting slavery or [illegible] by a vote of 108 to 43.

Another amendment, limiting the amount of mileage accruing to members of Congress from the several Territories to two thousand dollars in any one year, was also adopted. Mr. McConnell's amendment, giving seventeen hundred acres of land to the men, women and children who emigrated to Oregon, was rejected.

This Bill, however, was not acted upon by the Senate.

Both Houses adjourned on Monday at 12 o'clock, to meet the first Monday of December next.

Political Intelligence.

THE ELECTIONS.

NORTH CAROLINA.—As far as heard from, the indications are that the Whigs have elected their Governor, and secured a majority in both branches of the Legislature.

INDIANA.—The Cincinnati Chronicle, (Whig,) gives returns from 40 counties in Indiana, giving a Whig gain of 1,255 on the gubernatorial vote, compared with the last Presidential election.

On the other hand, the Indianapolis Journal, (Democratic,) gives returns from 47 counties, which shows a Whig gain of only 427.

In the lower House of the Legislature the Whigs have gained 12 and lost 1. In the Senate there is a Whig loss of 1 thus far. There are 90 counties in the State.

The following is a sample of the way the returns come in thus far:

WHIG COUNTIES.	Marshall—1846.	Bigger—1843.
Marion county,	maj 84	69
Hendricks,	400	261
Vigo,	650	512
Ohio, (new county,)	50	
Switzerland,	70	68 Dem.
Jefferson,	260	287
Madison,	450	18
Jennings,	150	311
Henry,	380	303
Union,	20	28 Dem.
Marion,	84	69
Decatur,	143	278
Hamilton,	84	54
Hancock,	70	5 Dem.
Ripley,	310	287
Scott,	70	3 Dem.
Jefferson,	450	282
DEMOCRATIC COUNTIES.	Whitcomb, 1846.	Whitcomb, 1843.
Johnson,	400	443
Dearborn,	475	390
Bartholomew,	165	6
Tippecanoe,	20	95
Montgomery,	20	80 Whig.
Morgan,	35	135
Shelby,	140	199
Clark,	180	279
Jackson,	300	365
Floyd,	8	11

KENTUCKY.—The returns from this State are, as usual, favorable to the Whigs.

MISSOURI.—The only returns are the following from St. Louis city:—

The general impression appears to be that the Natives have carried the county, except for Congressman. The vote on the new Constitution gives a majority of about two thousand two hundred and fifty against it.

There is much probability that Judge Bowlin is re-elected to Congress from the St. Louis district.

ILLINOIS.—There is but little doubt that the Democratic ticket in Illinois is elected by about the usual majority. In Chicago, the majority for Wentworth, Democrat, for Congress, is 843 over Kerr, Whig.

Miscellaneous News.

FOUR PERSONS PROSTRATED BY LIGHTNING ON FRIDAY WEEK—*Miraculous Escape.*—A dark cloud, which had let down quite a refreshing shower as it passed over our city on Friday week, about seven o'clock, lowered for a while over that part of Church Hill known as Shed town, where it sent forth a stream of lightning, striking the house of Mrs McHenry, and prostrating four persons who were passing at the time in front of the building. The house was a good deal damaged, though we are glad to learn the person struck made a most miraculous escape with their lives.

Mrs. Philip White and child, another lady, whose name we have not heard, and Mr. Adkins, were passing Mrs. McHenry's at the time the lightning struck, and were all brought to the ground. Mr. Adkins, who seems to have been more seriously hurt than the others, was struck in the breast, but, strange to say, the fluid glanced, passing down his arms and off his hands. He was knocked senseless at the time, but was restored partially by the free use of cold water. Two physicians have since been in attendance, and it is thought he will entirely recover from the effects of the accident. The ladies and child are doing well at last accounts. No occupant of the house struck was injured, yet the lightning is said to have taken a most circuitous course all through the building.—*Richmond Repub.*

THE POSITION OF YUCATAN.—Letters have been received, of a semi-official character, from the Secretary General of the Yucatanese Republic, and by his request published in New York. The original decree of the Legislative Assembly of Yucatan, of the 1st of January, declared—

First—That the province ceased to acknowledge the Supreme Government. Second—That she assumed the powers of an independency. Third—That the Assembly would take measures to uphold the foregoing decrees. After the arrival of the brig Somers in Campeachy, and the reply of Don Miguel Barbachano, Provisional Governor of Yucatan, relative to the position of the province, another decree is made to the following effect:—The replies of the central government were not satisfactory, that the Yucatanese for the present remained in statu quo, but that Yucatan would return to her allegiance to the Mexican Government, when the latter had fulfilled the duties made by the agreement of the 11th December, 1845. This shows that the dismemberment is but temporary, and that if ever the time should arrive when the central government attained a stable power, and pursued a liberal policy towards her provinces, Mexico might yet be united as in her former confederacies."

IMPORTANT TO LABORERS.—The Newburyport Herald says:

"A letter from an American, who is making a tour of Austria and Italy, says railroad laborers there receive twenty-five cents a day, and consider themselves well paid. Women, who perform nearly all the menial drudgery of agriculture, the young men being in the army, receive fifteen cents a day. The roads are kept in repair by women, who break the stones and mend the roads for about eight cents a day. The general fare is a piece of rye bread for breakfast; for dinner, a soup about as substantial as a mixture of warm water and salt, a boiled sausage and rye bread; in the evening, their frugal meal is solaced by the company of beer, which is used in excess, to the exclusion of tea and coffee.

FATAL CASE OF MILITARY FLOGGING.—The greatest excitement prevails at Hounslow barracks, among the soldiers stationed there, on account of the death of Frederick White, who recently received one hundred and fifty lashes for assaulting a non-commissioned officer. He went into the hospital, where he remained fourteen days, where he died from the effects of the excessive flogging he had received. Ten privates, it is said, fainted away and fell to the ground while White's punishment was inflicted. A Coroner's inquest was to be held, and it was supposed that whatever might be the result of the inquiry, the use of the lash would be entirely abolished.—*English paper.*

THE NAVAL BOARD.—*Promotions.*—The Board of Naval Post Captains, which was convened at Washington by the Secretary of the Navy, have, says the Norfolk Beacon, recommended for promotion to the grade of Captain, Commanders Gauntt, Ogden and Conover. Commanders Henry, Ramsay and Downing were overslaughed. Lieutenants Gerdy, Henry, Pinkney and Upshur were recommended for Commanders; Lieut. John H. Little being overslaughed. Lieutenant Blake was recommended to the next vacancy. Passed Midshipmen Pearce, Robertson, Brown, Izard, Worden and Blunton, have, we learn, also been nominated for the rank of Lieutenant.

FINE STOCK.—The Courier and Enquirer says, on board the Great Western are two very superior cows, of the "short horned" Durham breed, from the Bruen Stapleford farm, near Chester, now in the occupancy of Mr. Wm. Palin. These cows are sent out by Ed. A. Newton, Esq. of Pittsfield, Mass., now in England, and are to be forwarded to his farm at once. They are high bred and very valuable animals, and will prove an acquisition to Berkshire County.

THE SANTA FE EXPEDITION.—A letter was received by the editor of the Lexington Express three or four days since, direct from the army on the march to Santa Fe. It was written by a citizen of Lexington, who says that the army was within three days' march of Bent's Fort, and moving ahead finely. Little or no sickness amongst the volunteers. The main train of [illegible] three days in the rear of the main body.

☞ Some malicious scoundrel cut both the wires of the Boston Telegraph, and that of the offing line, on Sunday night, at Thirty-third street, N. York. He added petty larceny to his crime by carrying away ten feet of the wire. Our Boston friends were thus prevented from obtaining the Foreign News until afternoon. Breaking the Telegraphic wire is felony in this State, and the company offer a reward of $100 for the detection of the offender. A new rope by which the wires had been drawn down was left on the ground, and it was evident that the wires had been cut with a stone.

☞ The "Atlantic and Ohio Telegraph," now in progress of construction, connects at Philadelphia with the lines from *all the seaboard cities*; and as *all telegraphic communications between these cities and the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys* will pass over this *straight line at the same rates* as may be fixed for communications between the Atlantic cities, "this Atlantic and Ohio Line" is in fact an extension of the lines from New York, Baltimore, Boston, Washington, as well as Philadelphia and other cities, to the Western States.

THE WIDOW OF CAPT. PAGE.—After the death of Capt. Page, his widow at once left for the East, and we are happy to say met with the greatest attention on her way. No boats, railroads, or hotels would accept any pay until she reached Schenectady. Nor would they at Schenectady, had they known who she was. This compliment is the more valued, as Capt. Page has left a handsome fortune, and his wife is thus fortunately placed out of the reach of troubles that money can avert.—*Express.*

A RASCAL SHOT.—A ruffian at St. Louis, on the 29th ult., entered the house of Mr. John Wilson, and in his absence grossly insulted and abused his wife. Alarmed by the cries of Mrs. Wilson, her brother rushed to her assistance, but was unable to drive the fellow from the house until Mr. W. himself arrived. In the excitement of the moment the enraged husband seized a gun and shot the intruder, as it was thought, mortally. Wilson gave himself up, was examined before Justice McDonald, and dismissed.

COURT OF INQUIRY OF GENERAL GAINES.—The Court of Inquiry in relation to General Gaines was addressed by the General on Monday week, the old soldier vindicating his conduct with great spirit. He was accompanied by his aid, Lieut. Calhoun, a son of the Hon. John C. Calhoun. General Gaines asked if he was to be tried by Court Martial, that it should be "upon the banks of the Rio Grande, where the witnesses all are now actively engaged in defence of our common country's liberties."

☞ Young Safford, the mathematician, is about to leave Vermont, and enter upon a course of studies in the highest of the literary institutions of the country. We understand that through the liberality of friends in Boston and vicinity, arrangements have been made to give a home to young Safford, and his parents in Cambridge, Mass., and that the lad's education will be under the special charge of President Everett.—*Bellows Falls Gazette.*

VALUABLE RECIPE.—A correspondent of the Ledger communicates the following recipe for cleansing kid gloves, sun shades, silks, &c., without injuring or changing the color:—

Dip a clean white rag in a small quantity of camphine oil, rub the article to be cleaned until the soil or grease is removed; then take a dry rag and rub the article until perfectly dry. It will then retain its former beauty, and look equal to new.

THE POISONED CHEESE.—The Albany American Citizen, states that Professor Emmons has analyzed the cheese which was supposed to have poisoned so many persons in Washington street, last week, and found that it contained no poisonous substance whatever. The deleterious effects experienced from eating the cheese arose from a peculiar state of decomposition which is sometimes incident to cheese.

NAVIGATION OF THE COLUMBIA.—The London Times is positive and explicit in denying that the right of the navigation of the Columbia conceded to the Hudson Bay Company's charter is limited. It says this statement is unfounded; the navigation of the Columbia is secured to the Hudson Bay Company in perpetuity; and the existence of that Company under the charter of Charles II is itself unlimited.

CAMBRIDGE LAW SCHOOL.—The Boston Advertiser states that Prof. Greenleaf has been appointed Dane Professor of Law in the Harvard University—the place made vacant by the lamented death of Judge Story. The place of Royal Professor of Law, so long and so ably filled by Mr. Greenleaf, has been accepted by the Hon. William Bent, late one of the Circuit Judges of the State of New York.

Items of News.

GEN. TAYLOR AND THE PRESIDENCY.—A volunteer in the American army writing to the Mobile Herald, says:

"I was somewhat curious to know what effect the sudden popularity of Gen. Taylor would have upon him. When the old soldier heard of his nomination to the Presidency by various meetings in the Union, he showed as much surprise as any of us. He went farther and expressed a decided opinion against the election to that office of military chieftains."

☞ Monsieur Adriant performed an admirable "trick" previous to leaving Pittsburg. He made himself absolutely *invisible*, and the newspaper publishers are awaiting, bill in hand, his reappearance. Fears are entertained that he will not again show himself, the juggling having been of so excellent a character.—*Pittsburg Journal.*

☞ The Chicago Journal states that on the 14th ultimo nine prisoners were taken from Nauvoo to Quincy, charged with being engaged in the riots against the Mormons. The individuals were held to bail for their appearance at the Hancock Court, in various sums, from $100 to $1,300.

ALTERCATION BETWEEN MESSRS. BENTON AND HANNEGAN.—The Georgetown Advocate, gives a rumor that an altercation took place on Thursday, between Mr. Benton and Mr. Hannegan, while the Senate was in Executive Session on the unauthorized publication of the Oregon Treaty.

COUNTERFEITER OF GOLD COIN.—A man, named G. Thompson Trainer, was arrested last week in Butler county, Ohio, for passing one hundred and twenty-five dollars of spurious gold coin. The coin was given to Mr. Jacob Lloyd, of North Washington township, Westmoreland county, Ohio.—*Police Gazette.*

DEATH OF REV. DR. WILSON.—The Cincinnati papers announce the death of the Rev. Dr. Joshua L. Wilson, the venerable Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of that city, in the 70th year of his age. Dr. W. had been a resident minister in that city for fifty years.

A TEXT FOR ELDER KNAPP.—The proprietor of a temperance nine-pin alley, in Charleston, S. C., offers Harpers' Illustrated Bible as a prize for 300 pins. What will Elder Knapp, who recently preached so eloquently against ten-pins, say to this?

TIME HE LEFT!—Templeton, the vocalist, is on his way to Montreal, *en route* for England. It is time he left. When a man gets so low that he refuses to pay a printer's bill, he should "make tracks" as fast as possible.—*Rochester Adv.*

SENATOR HAYWOOD.—It is rumored that Senator Haywood intends to prosecute the editors of newspapers who have charged him with having been bribed by the manufacturers, to resign his seat in the Senate.

THE NEW MINISTER TO RUSSIA.—Among the appointments made by the President, and confirmed by the Senate on Saturday last, is that of the Hon. Ralph Isaacs Ingersoll, of Connecticut, to be Minister to Russia.

☞ It is said that a Mineral Spring, rivalling in excellence the celebrated Bedford Spring, has been discovered at Middleburg, Loudon County, Virginia. It is the property of Dr. William Gibson, of this city.

☞ Mrs. Charlotte Elizabeth Tonna, better known under the widely popular name of "Charlotte Elizabeth" as the author of a variety of admirable works, died at Ramsgate, England, on the 12th of July.

☞ A dandy in Hartford got deadfully frightened, lately, and fled with spindle celerity, at seeing his waggish companion apply a lighted cigar to a keg of onion seed.

☞ A German in Wisconsin, aged 81, was lately presented by his wife, aged 70, with three children at one birth. Verily, Wisconsin is a fruitful country.

☞ About 6,000 tons of coal arrived at Boston during the twenty-four hours ending Monday [illegible]

☞ Lord Falkland, the late Lieut. Governor of Nova Scotia, was to leave Halifax on his return to England, in the Cambria. His successor is Sir John Harvey, formerly Lieut. Governor of New Foundland.

EXPELLED.—Some ten or twelve young men have recently been expelled from Cambridge College, and a number of others suspended, for certain irregularities of conduct and violation of college rules.

NOVEL.—A gang of Boston thieves not only robbed the house of R. C. Derby, whose family was absent from the city, but as appearance indicate, for some days *made it a place of rendezvous and repose!*

☞ The subscriptions in Newburyport for the Nantucket sufferers are nearly $1,800 cash; in Gloucester $300; Poughkeepsie $500; Boston Suffolk Lodge $300; in Salem $2,000; Boston $15,000.

☞ The Chairman of the Committee on Finance announces that *fifty millions of dollars* will be appropriated by the present Congress. It is likely to be more than less.

☞ Thompson, the Abolitionist, who was confined in the penitentiary of Missouri for six or seven years past, was recently pardoned by the Governor and discharged.

☞ Governor Slade, of Vermont, is not a candidate for re-election; and, on the expiration of his term of office in October next, will remove to the State of Ohio.

HARBOR BILL.—When intelligence of the veto of the Harbor Bill was received in Buffalo, the various flags of the shipping were displayed at half mast, *union down.*

GEORGE M. DALLAS, ESQ.—The Vice President of the United States is now on a visit to the Warrenton Springs, Virginia, with his family.

☞ The Magnetic Telegraph has been extended from this city to Troy, and was put in operation.—*Albany Argus.*

The Markets.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

Office of the Saturday Evening Post.
REVIEW FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 13.

REMARKS—Business is languid and very dull. The Fall trade with the west usually commences about the first of August, but this year it is very backward. The grocers are doing but little business, and altogether the market presents a very quiet aspect.

FLOUR & MEAL—The receipts of flour continue light, and the demand is unusually restricted. Sales for export of 1500 barrels fresh ground at $4 12½, 4,18¾ and $4,25 per bbl for fair and good brands. Some sound old stock at $3,75a3,87½, and scraped at $3,50a3,62½ per bbl. For city use sales at $3,81 to 3,94 for old stock, and fresh ground at $4a4,25; old western $3,75a3 81, and scraped $3,50. Rye Flour—Sales of 400 bbls at $4,00, and choice lots at $2.75 per bbl. Corn meal continues dull. Sales of 1000 bbls at $2,50a2,44.

GRAIN—Wheat is in limited request, with light receipts. Sales of 9000 bushels good prime red at 90a89c per bushel; 2500 Illinois red at 83; 1000 inferior to fair new southern 75a83c. Prime Pa. red is held at 88a90c. Rye—Last sale was at 63c. Corn has declined—Sales of round yellow at 60a59c; flat 58½a58. Southern do 58, 57a56 cts, closing at the lowest rates. Oats—Have rapidly declined; sales of southern old at 31a27 cts and 9000 bushels new at 23 to 24c, and inferior 22½c, and Pa at 31 to 31c.

PROVISIONS—Pork continues in limited request—Small sales of mess at $9,75a10, and prime at $8a8,25 per bbl. Bacon—Has sold freely, hams at 5 to 6, and covered 5½ to 9c; sides sell freely at 5½ and some at 6c for southern markets. Good shoulders at 3¾. Week's sales 400 casks. Lard—Sales of 150 bbls at 6½, and 1000 kegs good western at 6½c. Butter—Sales at 8a8½c in bbls. Cheese—Ranges from 7 to 7½c.

AMERICAN COTTON & WOOLLEN GOODS—The Fall trade is late commencing and the amount of business transacted is on a restricted scale. Prices rule as low as the closing Spring rates and the assortments are excellent.

ASHES—Are dull. Small sales of pot ashes at $3,50.

BARK—Quercitron bark has advanced. Sales of 60 hhds at $24a22 per ton for Nos. 1 and 2. Spanish oak at $14 per cord.

BEESWAX—Market quiet. Limited sales at 27 cts per pound.

CANDLES—Sales of sperm at 26a27c per lb.

COAL—Prices are steady, but the demand has become less active. We quote Lehigh lump $4 and broken $4,25. Schuylkill lump $4 and broken $4,25 per ton, cash. Bituminous coal 16c per bushel.

COFFEE—Prices are nearly steady. Sales of 6a700 bags Maracaibo at 7½ to 7¾c; 350 Laguayra at 7¼a7¾ and 100 Java at 10c per lb, all on time. Arrived 3786 bags.

COPPER—Sales of sheathing at 23c per lb.

COTTON—Prices are very firm and the late foreign news has produced no effect upon the market. Holders show no desire to press sales. Sales of about 600 bales—comprising Florida and New Orleans at 8 to 9¾; Tennessee 7½a7¾, and Upland 7½ to 9c per lb, cash and time.

DRUGS & DYES—Sales of 30 casks soda ash at 2½ a3c per lb. Turkey opium has advanced to $3,87½, and quicksilver to $1 20 per lb.

FEATHERS—Sales of 5000 lbs western at 28cts, on time.

FISH—No sales of large parcels. Sales from store No. 1 mackerel at $11; small No. 2 $7,50; large No. 3 $5,50, and small $4,50 per bbl. The supplies vary materially in size.

FRUIT—No sales making worthy of special notice.

GINSENG—Stock light—good crude is worth 37½c.

GUANO—Prices are steady, with limited sales.

HEMP—Is extremely dull. A sale of good water rotted western at $145 per ton, on time.

HIDES—A sale of 470 dry Maracaibo hides at 10c per lb, on time. Arrived 3717 hides.

HOPS—Sales of 1st sort at 17a19c per lb.

INDIGO—Market calm. Sales of 15 ceroons Caracas F at 90, and common to medium Bengal in lots at 82½a90c per lb.

IRON—Prices remain without essential change, and the demand has been moderate. Sales of 300 tons anthracite pig at $23 to 27 per ton for Nos. 3 and 1. Charcoal ranges from $28 to 31,50, according to quality. In bar iron and blooms no sales of magnitude.

LEAD—The demand has become limited and prices for pig lead are hardly supported. It is offered at $3,75 6 mos, without finding buyers.

LUMBER—Sales of 450,000 laths at $1,40 per M—Carolina pine boards at $16a17, and cherry boards at $22 per M feet.

MOLASSES—Prices have declined and the market continues extremely dull and inactive. A lot of 50 casks poor Cuba was sold at about 15c, on time; 150 hhds Matanzas at a price not public. Arrived 474 hhds.

NAVAL STORES—Market quiet; sales of 300 bbls common rosin at 65c per bbl; 100 bbls tar at $1,75; 100 bbls pitch at $1,25; spirits of turpentine at 32a33c.

OILS—Demand limited for linseed oil—Small sales at 58c in casks, and bbls at 60 cts; fish oils are steady. Sperm at 90c to $1 and whale 26a27c in casks and bbls.

PLASTER—The receipts have been light. Sales of two cargoes at $2, and one since at $2,18¾ per ton.

RICE—Sales of 140 tcs at 3¼a3⅜c per lb.

SALT—No cargo sales reported.

SEEDS—Sales of flaxseed at $1,18a1,20 per bushel. Cloverseed is held at $4,75,a5, but no sales.

SPICES—Market quiet and prices steady.

SPIRITS—Limited sales of brandy and gin at steady rates. N. E. rum in bbls at 25c. Whiskey is dull at the close of our report—Sales of 350 bbls at 22½ cts; small sales in hhds at 22½c.

SUGAR—The market continues inactive and the sales have been confined to small parcels for the supply of the trade. Sales of 175 hhds New Orleans at 6½a7¼ cts per lb; 80 hhds Porto Rico at 6¾a7¼, 40 St. Croix at 8¾; 350 boxes Havana white at 9¼, and Cuba brown at a price not public—all on time. White sugar is in request for export.

TALLOW—Sales at 7 to 7¼c per lb for city.

TEAS—There are no changes to note in teas.

TOBACCO—Sales of 75 hhds Kentucky leaf at 2½ to 7½c per lb. part for export.

WINES—Prices are steady, but the sales are only in small parcels to the trade.

WOOL—The sales show a slight falling off in prices, and the demand has been on a very restricted scale.—Prices for domestic wool are now 25 to 30 per cent. below those obtained last year, and even at this decline the market is dull and languid. Sales in lots of 40,000 lbs—6000 lbs of which were good tub washed at 19c cash—5000 lbs tub and ¾ blood, at 20c, equal to cash, and some full blood at 27½c.

FREIGHTS—Prices are steady with but little offering.

COAL FREIGHTS—There is a good supply of vessels and prices are steady, viz. to Boston $1,50—Providence and Fall River $1,25a1,31¼—New Haven $1,12½, and to New York $1 per ton.

SALES OF STOCKS.

221 shares	Girard Bank.		10
150	do.	Reading R. R.	31½
50	do.	N. American Insurance Co.	6¼
28	do.	Western Bank.	41
13	do.	Northern Liberties Bank.	40
13	do.	Pennsylvania Bank,	231½
10	do.	Union Bank, Tenn	50
10	do.	Kensington Bank,	55
5	do.	Mechanics Bank,	24
$1000	Texas 8 per ct Bonds,		17
$300	State 5's,		67
$1350	Sch Nav.		74½

CATTLE MARKETS.

Philadelphia—The offering comprised 650 head, principally fat beef cattle, including 140 taken for N. York, 210 cows and calves, 375 swine, and 1400 sheep and lambs. Prices—Beeves mostly sold at $5a6½ the 100 lbs, as in quality. Cows and Calves—Steady sales at $15a33. Swine—Scarce, and bring $5a5½ the 100 lbs. Sheep and lambs ranged at $1a3 each. Hay more abundant, and good timothy sells at 60a75c the cwt. Straw stationary at $1a7 the 100 lbs.

Baltimore, Aug. 7—311 beeves offered; all were sold at prices ranging from $3,25 to 3,75 per 100 lbs on the hoof, equal to $4,50a6,25 nett, averaging about $4,75 gross. The quality of the stock was fair. Hogs—Sales are making at $5,25 to 5,50 per 100 lbs.

Brighton, Aug. 6.—For cattle from the scales, gross weight, $3,25a4,64; nett $4½a5,25, according to quality. Mutton—$2,00a3,00—scarce and in demand. Lambs—$1,50a2,50, according to quality. Veals $2,50a5, according to quality.

BILIOUS FEVER generally begins with yawning, stretching, pain in the bones, languor, giddiness, a swelling about the region of the stomach, bilious vomiting, and other unpleasant symptoms.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are one of the best medicines in the world for the cure of Fevers, because they purge from the body those morbid humors which are the cause of every malady incident to man.

In all cases of fever, from four to eight of said Indian Vegetable Pills should be taken every night, or if the symptoms are violent, night and morning. This plan, if properly carried out, will, in a short time, subdue the most violent attack of fever; at the same time the digestive organs will be restored to a healthy tone, and the blood so completely purified, that fevers, as well as every other disease, will be driven from the body, and health and vigor will be given to the whole frame.

CAUTION.—It should be remembered that Mr. Edward Cole, of Philadelphia, Mr. John Dickson, of Easton, Pa., and Messrs. Browning and Brothers, of Philadelphia, are not agents of ours, and as they purchase no Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills at our office, *we cannot guarantee any medicine they may have for sale.*

The only security against imposition, is to purchase from no person unless he can show a certificate of Agency, or at the OFFICE and General Depot, No. 169 Race street, Phila. WILLIAM WRIGHT.

Offices, for the sale of the medicine, wholesale and retail, No. 288 Greenwich street, New York, No. 198 Tremont street, Boston, and principal Office and General Depot, No. 169 RACE Street, Philadelphia.

OUR MAIL RECEIPTS.

Receipts for the Saturday Evening Post from the 4th to the 10th August.

August 4, received from			
Miss E. F. Patterson	$2 00	B. L. Chalton	5 00
B. Webb	2 00	C. P. Parker	2 00
Rev H. Hayunga	3 00	G. W. Grant	2 00
A. Atkinson	2 00	S. C. Blum	2 00
D. Conway	5 00	B. G. Lewis	2 00
Miss A. Hall	1 50	N. O. Miller	10 00
H. F. Walworth	1 50	R. S. Smith	2 00
Sarah Burke	2 00	C. P. Cline	2 00
Jonas Snyder	2 00	D. N. Arnold	2 00
P. Wolfersberger	1 00	R. A. Rich	3 00
G. S. Wolf	20 00	B. G. Butler	2 00
August 5.			
A. Bentley	2 00	C. W. Hinton	2 00
Dr J. B. Covey	5 00	B. P. Batton	20 00
J. H. Bowen	2 00	W. R. Stockton	2 00
T. Mayes	2 00	P. B. Shreve	2 00
E. Evans	2 00	R. S. Reeves	2 00
Mrs. M. C. Godfrey	2 00	B. D. Thorn	10 00
H. S. Wade	5 00	L. S. Hunter	2 00
J. Colson, Jr.	2 00	N. R. Ketchum	2 00
Wise & Thomas	5 00	C. W. Norman	2 00
W. Crosdale	2 00	S. L. Swain	5 00
August 6.			
T. H. Wood	3 00	J. C. Beatty	2 00
T. Bishop	2 00	Miss A. L. Longstreth	2 00
L. Bennett	2 00	W. P. Tibault	4 00
P. Cady	2 00	A. U. Artes	2 00
H. F. Walker	2 00	D. B. Fenting	20 00
H. Keeler	2 00	W. A. Cutler	2 00
J. Litsey	2 00	C. G. Darrell	2 00
J. Young	2 00	S. M. Spafford	10 00
R. Clark	2 00	G. W. Wise	2 00
Dr. J. Banks	2 00	S. C. Nixon	2 00
J. Howard	2 00	T. W. Darnell	2 00
August 7.			
Capt. A. Torley	4 00	F. Brown	2 00
Miss J. Fries	2 00	D. S. Denton	11 00
M. T. Webb	30 00	W. H. Johns	2 00
Dr. J. B. Kerns	2 00	J. J. Jolley	2 00
W. M. Hatch	2 00	R. S. Smart	2 00
Miss H. E. Black	5 00	G. S. Sheppard	10 00
G. W. Metz	2 00	C. N. Mentze	2 00
G. R. Creely	2 00	S. D. Hackett	2 00
S. Engard	4 00	D. M. Pell	2 00
W. B. Hazeltine	2 00	P. W. Wells	2 00
I. W. Stapleigh	1 00	B. W. Rust	5 00
August 8.			
J. Strong	2 00	L. G. Groom	2 00
J. Z. Zahn	10 00	S. C. Jenkins	2 00
J. Leibert	2 00	W. D. Barton	15 00
E. Ricksecker	2 00	N. C. Cummins	2 00
D. Wilhelm	1 00	P. T. Turner	2 00
Mrs. M. A. Chadwick	2 00	N. W. West	2 00
C. R. Hotner	5 00	B. G. Caulk	4 00
C. B. Reed	2 00	S. P. Peck	2 00
N. T. Sloan	2 00	B. C. Rust	2 00
Miss M. A. Cook	2 00	D. W. Burk	2 00
R. N. Herr	10 00		
August 10.			
I. Bowers	2 00	G. W. Wistar	2 00
R. H. Brockway	1 50	N. D. Meigs	2 00
C. S. Rowley	3 00	C. W. Graham	5 00
I. Wilson	2 00	Dr. S. W. Snowden	2 00
Col. W. Cooper	3 00	L. B. Collins	2 00
I. Smith	2 00	D. R. Lister	2 00
Mrs E. S. Davis	2 00	D. G. Baker	3 00
R. Varner	1 00	C. M. Potter	2 00
I. Stover, Jr.	2 00	W. C. Hallman	2 00
H. D. Harker	2 00	C. S. Stone	2 00
L. W. Dickson	20 00	A. B. Huhn	4 00
S. C. Custis	2 00	W. R. Gordon	2 00

Bank Note List.

CORRECTED FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, BY R. JOHNSTON, BROKER.
No. 24 South Third Street.
Philadelphia, August 15, 1846.

PENNSYLVANIA.		VERMONT.	
Philadelphia banks	par	Bank of St. Albans	1½ dis
U. S. Bank notes	23 dis	All solvent banks	½ dis
Girard do.	par	CONNECTICUT.	
Chambersburg	1 dis	All solvent banks	½ dis
York	1 dis	MASSACHUSETTS.	
Berks county	no sale	All solvent banks	½ dis
Gettysburg	1½ dis	RHODE ISLAND.	
Carlisle	1½ dis	Pascoag Bank	20 dis
Lewistown	2 dis	All solvent banks	½ dis
Brownsville	1½ dis	CANADA.	
Pittsburg	½ dis	Montreal	4 dis
Waynesburg	2 dis	VIRGINIA.	
Washington	1½ dis	Bk of Va. & branch's	1½ dis
Erie	2 dis	Far. Bk and branch's	do dis
Susquehanna county	1½ dis	Valley Bk & branch	do dis
Lebanon	1 dis	Ex Bk & branches	do dis
Lehigh county bank	1½ dis	Wheeling	do dis
Towanda	—	NORTH CAROLINA.	
Honesdale	1 dis	All solvent banks	1½ dis
Harrisburg	1 dis	Small notes	2 dis
West Branch	1½ dis	SOUTH CAROLINA.	
Wyoming	1½ dis	So. West. R. R.	1½ dis
Middletown	1 dis	All solvent banks	1½ dis
Northampton	no sale	Small notes	2 dis
Pottsville	par	GEORGIA.	
Relief notes	2 dis	Bank of St. Mary's	2 dis
NEW JERSEY.		Central Bank of Mill.	2 dis
Trenton, M't Holly, Bridgeton, Salem, Camden, Medford	par	Georgia R. R. Co.	2 dis
		Ruckersville Bkg. Co.	—
Plainfield	1 dis	All solvent banks	2 dis
Newark, Newtown, Patterson, Morristown, New Brunswick, Middletown Point, Orange, Belvidere, Elizabethtown, Dover, Rahway, P'rth Amboy	½ dis	Small notes	2 dis
		ALABAMA.	
		Bank of Mobile	1½ dis
		Country Banks	4a5 dis
		MISSISSIPPI.	
		All banks	unc
		LOUISIANA.	
		All solvent banks	1½ dis
N. Hope, Del. Bridge	1 dis	FLORIDA.	
Yard. Del. Bridge co.	10 dis	So. Life & Trust Co.	—
DELAWARE.		OHIO.	
All solvent banks	par	Com. Bk. of Scioto	15 dis
MARYLAND.		All solvent banks	2½ dis
Baltimore banks	½ dis	Small Notes	3 dis
Mineral bank	½ dis	KENTUCKY.	
Salisbury	no sale	Notes	2 dis
Frederick county	½ dis	Small notes	2½ dis
Cumberland	1 dis	INDIANA.	
Washington county	½ dis	State Bank	2½ dis
Hagerstown	½ dis	ILLINOIS.	
Far and Millers bk.	20 dis	Bank of Illinois	75 dis
DIS'T OF COLUMBIA.		State Bank	70 dis
All solvent banks	1 dis	Bank of Cairo	—
NEW YORK.		MISSOURI.	
City banks	½ dis	All solvent banks	2 dis
Com. Bank. N. Y.	2 dis	TENNESSEE.	
Bank of Lyons,	2 dis	All solvent banks	3 dis
Lewis Co. Bank,	20 dis	MICHIGAN.	
Far. & Drovers'	2 dis	Bank of St. Clair	70 dis
White Plains Bk.	25 dis	Farmers' and Mech's	70 dis
Tonawanda	50 dis	ARKANSAS.	
Clinton county	2 dis	All banks	60 dis
Com. Bk. Buffalo	2 dis	WISCONSIN.	
Com. Bk. Oswego	2 dis	Mineral Point	—
Oswego Bank	30 dis	Bank of Milwaukie	—
Millers', Clyde	15 dis	IOWA.	
Country banks	1 dis	Miners' Bank	—
MAINE.		NEW HAMPSHIRE.	
All solvent banks	½ dis	All solvent banks	½ dis

BEWARE OF THAT COUGH, for coughing denotes irritation of the throat or lungs, which is the immediate precursor of *Inflammation, Abscess, Bronchitis, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Consumption and Death.* Now, there is no need of coughing at all, for JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT will immediately relieve the Cough, subdue the Inflammation, cleanse the Lungs and throat from all irritating or obstructing matter, and effect a speedy cure. For sale at No. 8 South THIRD Street. aug 8 tf

CHOLERA MORBUS AND BOWEL COMPLAINT.—DR. JAYNE, No. 8 South THIRD St., is willing to guaranty that his CARMINATIVE BALSAM will cure Diarrhea, Cholics, Cramps, Griping Pains, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, and other derangements of the Stomach and Bowels, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, and in less than half the time they can be effected by any other means.

It is extremely pleasant, and children are fond of it. It is equally as effectual for adults as children, and when the directions are followed, and a cure is not effected, the money will be cheerfully returned. Price 25 and 50 cts a bottle. jy 4 tf

COMSTOCK'S PHONETIC MAGAZINE.—On the first of September will be issued the first number of a monthly periodical, to be entitled COMSTOCK'S PHONETIC MAGAZINE.

An important object of this work is to make the people acquainted with the advantages which would result from the adoption of a *perfect* alphabet of the English language. To accomplish this object with ease to the reader, most of the articles will be in the old, as well as the new orthography. Thus the complexity and deformity of the one, will appear the more striking, when contrasted with the simplicity and beauty of the other.

The PHONETIC MAGAZINE will be edited by ANDREW COMSTOCK, M. D., and MOSSIKUS ALEXANDER PANTOLEON. It will be got up in a style similar to that of the first periodicals of the day, containing 24 octavo pages, and sent to subscribers at the moderate price of *One Dollar* per annum. Letters (post-paid) should be directed to A. COMSTOCK,
july 18 3t* No. 100 Mulberry st., Philadelphia.

AGENTS WANTED TO CIRCULATE IN all sections of the country FROST'S PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE WORLD, 3 vols each 164 engravings, the most costly and magnificent work ever published in America.

THE MONUMENT TO JACKSON, tenth edition now ready with additions. Applications post paid, to be made to CHARLES J. GILLIS, Publisher, 40, Walnut street above Dock. july 25 4t*

EUTAW HOUSE, BALTIMORE.
THIS SPLENDID HOTEL HAS BEEN LATELY refitted and furnished in the most complete and elegant manner, by Messrs. JACKSON & CRANSTON, and, after the 30th April, when it opens to the public, will be ready for the reception of guests. The experience of Mr. Cranston as host of the Rockaway Pavilion, and of Mr. Jackson, at the Exchange Hotel, Baltimore, and the Astor House, New York, is a guarantee of the style in which the "EUTAW" will be kept. The location is the best in the city of Baltimore.

☞ The PAVILION, at Rockaway, L. I., will remain under the charge of Mr. Cranston, who, during the summer months, will be happy to see his old friends at this favorite watering place. my 16 3m

ALMANAC.

August, 1846.	SUN RISES	SUN SETS	HIGH WATER	MOON'S PHASES.
15 SATURDAY,	5 12	6 49	8 38	
16 SUNDAY,	5 13	6 47	10 1	D. H. M.
17 MONDAY,	5 14	6 46	11 10	
18 TUESDAY,	5 15	6 45	12 5	
19 WEDNESDAY,	5 16	6 44	12 51	Full 7 12 59
20 THURSDAY,	5 18	6 42	1 27	Last 13 5 51
21 FRIDAY,	5 19	6 41	2 1	New 21 6 24
22 SATURDAY,	5 20	6 40	2 33	First 29 5 18

Married,

On the 9th instant, by the Rev. Thomas G. Allen, Mr. JAMES SHAVER, to Miss ESTHER SANDERS.

On the 6th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Barbelin, Mr. ALPHONSE P. MONTANT, of N. York, to ELIZA, daughter of the late Charles Pruglere, Esq.

By the Rev. Robert Adair, on the 8th inst. Mr. GEO. C. WILSON, to Miss CATHARINE E. PELLEE, both of Southwark.

On the 6th instant, by the Rev. W. Loughridge, Mr. JOHN CHAMBERS, of Southwark, to Miss ANN KING, of this city.

On the 6th instant, by the same, Mr. ANDREW GILMORE, to Miss ELIZABETH ANN GILMORE, all of Moyamensing.

On the 5th inst. by Ald. J. Mitchell, E. J. KIMBER, to ELIZA KING, both of Philadelphia.

On the 6th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Stockton, Mr. SAML. ENGLISH, of Frankford, to Miss MARY PEOPLES, of Baltimore.

On the 6th instant, by the Rev. Herchell S. Porter, GEORGE W. LINVILLE, to HARRIET WALKER, all of this city.

On the 5th instant, by the Rev. Francis Hodgson, Mr. JOHN J. RICHARDSON, to Miss MARY MILLER, both of the Northern Liberties.

On the 26th ult. by the Rev. William Ramsey, Mr. ROBERT J. CRUIKSHANK, to Miss MARGARET MILLER, all of this city.

On the 5th instant, by Elder Frederick Plummer, Mr. DAVID JOHNSON, to Miss MARGARET S. MAJOR, both of Delaware county.

On the 1st ultimo, by Friends' ceremony, before John Swift, Mayor, Mr. JAMES M. SAUNDERS, of Woodbury, N. J. to Miss SARAH HAYES, of Philadelphia, Pa.

At Carlisle, Pa. on the 5th inst. by the Rev. J. McClintock, Prof. SPENCER F. BAIRD, of Dickinson College, to MARY HELEN, daughter of Col. S. Churchill, Inspector General U. S. Army.

Died,

On the 11th inst. MARY MORGAN, infant daughter of Josiah W. and Hannah L. Clarke, aged 1 month, 2 weeks and 2 days.

On the 12th inst. ALICE PARKER, formerly of this city, aged 70 years.

On the 10th inst. aged 63, Mr. JOHN KESSLER.

On the 7th inst. in Camden, N. J., EDWARD WILLIAM, infant son of Edward W. Mumford, aged 8 months.

On the 7th inst. WILLIAM FRANKLIN, infant son of R. and Emeline Kirby, aged 5 months.

On the 8th inst. Miss CATHERINE RAYNOR, aged 28.

On the 6th inst. Mr. SAMUEL TAYLOR, aged 22 years.

On the 8th inst. JANE B. relict of the late Daniel P. Austin, deceased.

On the 9th inst. Mrs. ANNA M. wife of Wm. Goodwin.

On the 7th inst. Miss AMELIA CANTER, aged 24 years.

On the 9th inst. MARY CATHARINE, infant daughter of John A. and Catharine Myers, aged 3 months.

On the 8th inst. Miss ELIZABETH HUNTER, aged 26.

On the 8th inst. Mrs. SARAH ANN KING, wife of Jas. King, in the 30th year of her age.

On the 9th inst. ELIZABETH, daughter of Patrick and Hannah Carlin, aged 7 months.

On the 9th inst. JOHN, son of Edward and Ann McMenamy, aged 1 year and 8 months.

On the 9th inst. DAVID, infant son of David and Eliza Ann Long, aged 1 year and 11 days.

On the 8th inst. near Swedesboro', N. J., MATTHIAS, infant son of Matthias and Francis Homer, of this city, aged 10 months and 19 days.

On the 6th inst. Miss ROSALIE BLANCH WIDGERY, in the 19th year of her age.

On the 6th inst. Mrs. REBECCA HENDRICKS, aged 65.

On the 6th inst. Mrs. ISABELLA BARNETT, aged 73.

On the 7th inst. Mrs. MARY RIGHTER, aged 59 years.

On the 6th inst. Miss ELIZA BLOOD, aged 24 years.

On the 6th inst. MARTHA ANN CORNELIA, daughter of Jacob and Mary Anderson, aged 2 years and 5 months.

On the 7th inst. Mrs. MARGARET LINDSAY, aged 36.

On the 7th inst. WM. MAXWELL, aged 64 years.

On the 5th instant, Mrs. MARY ANN, wife of Abel M. James, aged 34 years.

On the 6th inst. FRANCIS, infant son of David and Margaret Jane Dickson, aged 11 months.

On the 7th inst. ANNA, daughter of William and Hannah Johnson, aged 22 months and 9 days.

On the 6th inst. HARRIET LOUISA, daughter of Alexander and Harriet Gardiner, aged 11 mos. and 19 days.

On the 7th instant, at the Pennsylvania Hospital, EDWARD HOOPER, aged about 58 years.

On the 6th inst. Mr. SAMUEL A. LIPPINCOTT, aged 24.

On the 5th inst. GEORGE W. LEWIS, aged 45 years.

On the 6th inst. JOHN DAVIS, son of Robert Davis, in the 25 year of his age.

On the 5th inst. Mrs. ELIZABETH PRIOR, aged 29.

On the 5th inst. JOHN O'DONNELLY, aged 59 years.

On the 5th inst. Mr. CONRAD KIEL, aged 73 years.

On the 4th inst. Mrs. ROSANNA CRILLY.

On first day, 8th mo. 2d, ANN HAINES, of Colestown, N. J. daughter of the late Job Coles, aged 68 years.

In West Chester, Pa. on the 4th inst. GEO. BRINTON, in the 91st year of his age.

HEALTH OFFICE, AUGUST 8, 1846.
INTERMENTS
In the city of Philadelphia, Southwark, Northern Liberties, Moyamensing, Penn Township and Kensington, From the 1st to the 8th August.

The number of deaths during the last week were 141, 47 adults and 94 children.

Of the above there were 7 from the almshouse, 3 from the country, and 10 people of color, which are included in the total amount.

By order of the Board of Health,
SAMUEL P. MARKS, Clerk.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.

		9 o'clock.	12 o'clock.	3 o'clock.
Aug.	2,	75	81	84
	3,	74	81	86
	4,	70	79	88
	5,	76	85	92
	6,	81	87	93
	7,	81	88	90
	8,	77	85	87

"DONT GIVE UP THE SHIP."
PHILADELPHIA, July 27, 1846.
[illegible]

LATEST NEWS FROM HARRISBURG.
[illegible]

LOOK OUT FOR CHOLERA, AND CHOLERA MORBUS
[illegible]

JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS.
[illegible]

THE UNITED STATES SATURDAY POST
[illegible]

DR. JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE.—The valuable preparation [illegible]

☞ PLEASE TO READ THE FOLLOWING.

A FINE CHANCE FOR ANY ACTIVE PERSON TO CLEAR FROM $500 TO $1,000 A-YEAR.

AGENTS WANTED.—In Office of SEARS' NEW AND POPULAR PICTORIAL WORKS, No. 128 NASSAU STREET, N. YORK.
[illegible]

☞ "SEARS' NEW PICTORIAL AND ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE."
[illegible]

THE FRANKLIN HOUSE,
No. 105 Chesnut Street, between Third and Fourth, Philadelphia.
[illegible]

DISEASE OF THE SKIN CURED.
[illegible]

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS FROM THE [illegible]

CHEAP LEATHER STORE, NO. 47 CHESNUT STREET
[illegible]

PETERSON'S PERIODICAL ESTABLISHMENT
[illegible]

TO CAPITALISTS
[illegible]

CURE FOLLOWS CURE! MORE PROOFS OF THE EFFICACY OF DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY.
[illegible]

SCROFULA—JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE
[illegible]

WORMS! WORMS! WORMS!
[illegible]

DIFFUSION OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE!
THE PENNY MAGAZINE.
[illegible]

REFORMED PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.
[illegible]

EVANS & WATSON'S PATENT IMPROVED [illegible]

CHEAP WATCHES AND JEWELRY
[illegible]

Selected Poetry.

FROM AN EVENING PAPER.

A WELCOME TO ELIHU BURRITT.

BY H. G. ADAMS.

"His love is wax with honest sweat,
He earns whate'er he can;
And he lends the whole world a helping hand;
For he owes not any man."
Longfellow's Village Blacksmith.

Up, toiling fellow-men! arouse,
The good ship nears the strand,
That bears a true and honest man
From far far western land:—
Up, up, and give him welcome!
No lord, and no slave's,
But meet him as a friend meets friend
After the lapse of years.
With nervous grasp of the hand,
And gladness full of love,
And joyous words, and smiles as bright
As sunbeams from above.

What though your cheeks be sun-embrowned,
Your hands grown hard with toil;
Think ye he'll not return the grasp,
And render smile for smile?
What though your speech be rude, and ye
Of knowledge have small store?
While he hath mastered many tongues
And deeply drunk of lore;
Will he disdain'd turn away,
And scorn his fellow-men?
Oh, no, 'tis such as you he loves,
Up, up, and greet him, then!

He comes! as we somewhere come.
To pomp, and pride, and state,
He cometh not in terrene cause,
With deeds of blood elate;
He wears no kingly crown, and yet
In truth, a king is he,—
A mighty one—in realms of mind
He hath a sovereignty;
His brows are crowned, no laurel wreath,
Yet who like he hath fought,
And difficulties overcome,
And deeds of greatness wrought!

He needs his norsemagnetic force,
The blessed wonder of power,
To bid all strifes and jealousies,
And vain contentions cease;
His "olive leaves" are scattered round,
And bend on every gale,
Oh, may the lessons there impressed
O'er human hearts prevail!
Then, up, my fellow-countrymen,
And greet this noble man—
The rarest in life's great search,
And leader of the van.

For the Ladies.

WOMAN'S DEVOTION.

By way of episode—and a romantic though true episode it is—to the history of "The Nun's War," on our first page, we are connected with the fortunes of one author, which well deserve our attention, as another proof that truth is often stranger than fiction. We allude to Adelaide, Baroness of Wartz; whose husband was implicated in the murder of the emperor, Albert I. in 1308. He seems to have been unjustly implicated: having, though present at the catastrophe, had no knowledge of the design, and being merely a spectator of the act. That, however, was no justification in the eyes of Albert's daughter, the implacable Agnes of Hungary. "This princess," says Pfeffel, "acquired a melancholy celebrity by her cruel vengeance, not only on her father's assassins all who escaped her pursuit, and who ended their days in exile and obscurity, but on their families, friends, and allies, whom she pitilessly sacrificed to the shade of Albert, though they were innocent of complicity in the crime which laid him in the tomb." The head of the conspirators, Albert's own nephew, John of Swabia, fled in misery, at the early age of twenty-five.

"There is also a tradition so popular that it has attained a place in many Swiss annals, that during his wanderings in the wild mountains of the country to which he was born heir, the worn-bed prince was supported by a young female peasant, to whose silver hair similar features of great beauty might be seen in the streets of Vienna almost every day. Blind, he seldom begged—but at intervals, when he fancied he recognized a face of uncommon benevolence, he would approach, and say in a low voice, 'Pity the miserable son of the miserable Don John of Swabia.'

After victims so illustrious, the Baron de Wartz could not hope for fame. He was betrayed by a nobleman, and his fate brings before us the extraordinary attachment of his wife. The following graphic description is painfully interesting :—

The miserable man was extended on the scaffold, on the point of receiving the first blow, when the horror stricken crowd, assembled to witness this fearful sight, made way for a female in deep mourning, whose wan pale face, and eager efforts to approach the scene of suffering, overcame all obstacles to her desire. She walked steadily forward, and dropping on her knees implored the executioner to permit her to remain. She was the wife of the victim! Naturally of a gentle retiring nature, the Baroness of Wartz had mingled but little in the haughty court of the Emperor Albert; and after she became a mother she withdrew yet more from the gayeties though her youth and beauty, high rank, and amiable qualities had ever insured her a distinguished place in its patrician circle. She was prevailing at the Castle of Balin, a little hamlet in the parish of Gontzing in Argau, unconscious of impending evil, when the emperor met his death; and she first learnt the fatal news by seeing her castle invested by armed troops, in search of her husband and brother. Her baby, an infant of twelve months old, asleep in its cradle at her feet, was murdered as her presence in the expected order of Agnes, Queen of Hungary, Albert's daughter, as the child of a regicide; and she was commanded, under penalty of instant death, to declare where her husband had found a shelter. Her paroxysms of delight, astonishment, and grief, proved her true ignorance of the dreadful catastrophe, and after leaving a strong escort in the castle, and planting another around the convent and all the gates of the town, she commenced her search. Her first object was to find her brother, who had been her guide, friend, and counsellor from his infancy. Her knowledge of his hatreds and friendships, his habits and pursuits, would be sure upon to deliver that husband to an ignominious and lingering death. She was present during all the sickening details of his horrible sentence, supporting him through his agonies by the assistance of her unabated attachment; and during his incarceration, and when the executioner had finished his fatal office and was preparing to quarter the noble widower at night closed in, the crypt under the wheel where he was left to die in lingering torment. By the copy of gold that Agnes of money by which the sufferings of the victim were usually finished when each limb was broken, having been expressly forbidden. Memory dwelt on the moment she gave—Wartz was in the prime of life, of noble athletic form, and though his complexion was darkly bronzed, his vital energy remained—"Noble knight and three days, without food, without sleep, she watched in the valley of the dead, and on the fifth, being neither 'the birds of the air in rest or body by day nor the beasts of the field by night,' wiping from his dying frame the big drops of anguish that burst from every pore. Nature wrestled long with death; on the third morning he grew too faint to thank her for her love, and as the sun rose on the fourth day darkened, he died. Her earthly task was at completion: she rose from her knees, and forcibly but unfeeling step to Klingen, where she was sure the baron's sister. How she got there she could not tell: she fainted at the portal, and was carried in as an object of charity, as emaciated by famine, as changed by woe, that the princess her sister fainted on recollection of her person."

A Dan's Work—Mrs. Hannah Perry, wife of Seth Perry, of Manson, Maine, *ninety-one years of age* in January last, performed in one day the following labor, lately:—She went a washing for a family of four persons, spun one skein of yarn spun an old-fashioned spanning-wheel, walked a mile and picked a quart of whortleberries, and returned in season to prepare the family supper!

It is to be hoped that others will profit by her example, and "go it while they is young."

A WOMAN KILLED BY HER HUSBAND AT HER OWN REQUEST.

[The following extraordinary case occurred a short time since, in Wurtemburgh; we find it related in a late foreign journal:]

Adam Gayring, a man sixty-four years of age, of honest and upright dealings, loved and respected by all who knew him, presented himself on the 8th ult. before the authorities at Heidenheim, and stated calmly that he had just killed his wife. His declaration was immediately taken, as follows—

"My wife," he said, "as every one knows, has been suffering for a long time from illness, and at times the pains she had to endure were such as to affect her reason; she latterly gave up all hopes of recovery, and continually repeated that not only was life a torment to her, but that she feared that if I died before her, she would be reduced to utter misery. This morning, after we had read together the 4th chapter of the Book of Judges, (the murder of Sisera's people, and read the Bible every day,) she requested me to drive a nail into her temple, as Jael did to Sisera, as such a death seemed to her short and easy, and would put an end to her sufferings; she said she forgave me beforehand for the act, of which she absolved me before God and man. A nail, she said, would not cause a great hemorrhage, and would make but a slight wound. As soon as I saw dead," she added, "you can close the wound, put on me a clean cap, and no one will know anything of it. I did not, however, refuse her (continued Gayring) I gave way to the wishes of my wife. I took a nail and began to drive it into her left temple with a hammer, but the nail was too weak, and the point, instead of entering, flattened itself on the bone. I then took a small drill, but was equally unsuccessful. My wife grew impatient, and requested me to kill her at once with the hammer, which I accordingly did, by knocking in the nail. Shortly after my wife in a fit of insanity, left the house, where you can examine it at your leisure."

The magistrate immediately proceeded to the house with a medical man, and Gayring under a strong guard. They found the body dressed, upon the bed. On the left temple there was a wound, and the right side of the skull was knocked in as low down as the temple. Beside the bed was a table, on which was a Bible, the nail, drill, and hammer alluded to. On the ground was a basin of water, in which the murderer, according to his own description, washed his hands before presenting himself to the authorities.

Gayring is now in prison; he is perfectly calm, and convinced that he acted well in fulfilling the wishes of his wife by putting an end to her sufferings. Some Wurtemburg papers state that the inhabitants of the village of Gussenstadt, where the murder was committed, left their work as soon as they heard of the murder, and spent the day in the church, fasting and praying for the soul of the deceased.

Waking up the Wrong Passenger.—The New York Spirit of the Times tells on us follows — Fancy a handsome single man, fully six feet high, and well proportioned, with a reputation, politically as well as morally, it was important for him to maintain, travelling in the stage coach, in the Western part of the State of New York, and having with him, par hazard, as companions de rogage, a gentleman and his pretty wife. They stop for the night. The chambers, the time of which men, were formed in one large room by paper screens, not quite reaching to the ceiling, serving as partitions between them. The corpse of our hero was interrogated, not a little to his surprise, by the lady's attempting to get into his bed. If you do not upon it Madam, you may have half of my bed, said our hero, "but if you will take my advice, you will go to the bed of your husband. Advice was never more quickly taken—the lady vanished—and, I suppose, was more cautious thereafter."

A Sweet Song.

THE WELCOME.

FROM DAVIS'S IRISH BALLADS

Come in the evening, or come in the morning,
Come when you're looked for, or come without warning;
Kisses and welcome you'll find here before you,
And welcome the welcomer for the kisses you give me.
Light is my heart since the day we were plighted,
And the linnets are singing, "True lovers don't sever!"
I'll pull you the sweetest of flowers in the garden,
I'll dress them for you 'neath the wild vine that clothes it,
I'll twist from my fancy a tale that won't tire you,
Oh! your step's the air that rain to the summer we'd welcome.

Or sakes and shield to a knight without armor,
I'll keep you as safe as the sun in the sky shines not,
Then, wandering, I'll wish you, in silence, a love me.

We'll look through the trees at the cliff and the spire,
We'll count the new moon o'er the brook of the lea;
We'll look on the stars, and we'll look to the trees,
We'll look at the river flowing while girl you are by me.
Oh! sheil' whisper you, "Love us unchangeably beaming."
And true, when is secret most tenderly streaming.
Till the starlight of Heaven above us shall quiver,
And our souls flow in one dream-river of love.

Sir, come in the evening, or come in the morning,
Come when you're looked for, or come without warning,
Kisses and welcome you'll find here before you,
And the oft'ner you come here the more I'll adore you.
Light is my heart since the day we were plighted,
Red is my cheek that they told me was blighted;
The green of the home looks far greener than ever,
And the linnets are singing, "True lovers don't sever!"

Salmagundi.

THE TEN HOURS' BILL.

[There has been a debate recently in the British House of Commons, on a proposition to limit to ten hours, the daily work of laborers in manufactories. As it came within her province of being carried. The fellow was defeated, in relation to it, from the London People's Journal:]

The Ten Hours' Bill has been again lost, but only by a majority of 10. The Manchester men, and the other interlocutors will probably carry it. Public opinion is fast traveling towards the trumpet. In a few months, and the effectives are a wife and all whose trouble which the hanging forward of the question has given to those connected with it, have pondered the speech of Mr. Macaulay. That is a speech which will spread a wide conviction on the subject. It is impossible to read it with the great principle of the question—whether Government had a right to interfere in the restriction of the amount of labor to children between the ages of nine and 13 employed, and if so, on what grounds, and it declared once it appears to us according to the best of all philosophers, Aristotle, and also to Plato, that a right and is called on to interfere, where the health and happiness of the subject clearly demand it. The late Right Honorable gentleman showed that this interference had long been recognized and acted upon and that clearly by the public authorities. That we had interfered to protect hours and principles, and that surely we might extend that interference to human beings. That we had done so and had interfered to prevent dogs from overwork, and had by Act of Parliament abolished entirely their fearful cruelty, nay, by the Act, we agreed cruelty to animals, we have interfered to protect all sorts of men from overwork—even mice, rabbits, bats, like are to be a singular argument which would seek to establish a bar to such protection for our fellow-creatures, and that is, that we had not interfered repeatedly, and in factories too. We had, thirty years ago, relieved the brown in factories from fire to twelve. We had gone on interfered to relieve the hours of youths under eighteen, and females. They were not allowed to work in the night; and children between the ages of nine and 13 years were restricted to six and a half hours per day. Had long regulations produced injurious effects to trade? Nobody pretended that. Had they produced fire and bloodshed? No, were established. He might, also, name an instance the restrictions and abolitions respecting females and children working in mines. He reminded the House that by their Bodleian Act, and decision of Trevor, they interfered essentially for the public health. People were not allowed to build houses without certain conveniences, nor streets less than of a certain width. If people would not whitewash their houses, Government would do it for them. The case and the necessity of interference were most logically established. The Right Honorable gentleman put the question again on its right basis, by the doctrine that the health and happiness of the people must be made paramount to all other questions, that of interest, not more trading interest, must be secondary. This doctrine was well maintained. We have no right to allow men, for their private profit, to overwork their fellow-creatures, merely because they are not their property, when they would not overwork their horses or asses, because they are their own property. Mr. Macaulay, however, observed that the doctrine of a loss to the manufacturers, by the reduction of undue hours of labor was a fallacy. He showed that two hours a day, or one whole day in every seven, had been taken from all labor throughout the Christian world for these eighteen hundred years, or, in other words, a period of fifty years had been taken from labor during that time, and was the world any poorer for it? On the contrary, he believed it was richer; inasmuch as unceasing labor exhausts the finely constructed human frame, which he happily termed the machine of machines. This was the case as it regarded days' works. *If it* was not a fact that as much work could be done in ten hours as in twelve hours of any given day, it was true as applied to a series of days. And this is the fact, as it regards the manufacturing districts. The system of long labor and close confinement is deteriorating the race, and shortening human life; and there is a frightful idea started that even a man might do more work in twelve hours of one day than in two, he could not do the same in the course of ten years; and that when one ten is put to the end of another, and this operating from year to year, the consequences become fearful to contemplate.

We feel satisfied that the triumph of humanity this question is but a question of time. The reduced profits and unequalled power of competition with other countries, we believe to be utterly groundless. On the one hand, unlimited hours of factories only leads to a looser competition among manufacturers, to the production of the most manufactured products, and thereby to reduce prices, bringing with them reduced price of labor. On the other, more and better paid hands, more children—working fewer hours, will avoid exhaustion, debility and disease; while by checking overproduction at one period, it will prevent a paucity to spread it over others; and thus manufacturers, as men of foresight, will be induced to work more at one time, a circumstance particularly favorable to the working class.

THE BIRD OF HOPE.

BY CHARLES SWAIN.

A golden cage of sunbeams
Half down a rainbow hung;
And sweet therein a golden bird
The whole bright cage among:—
The winged shapes around it grew
Enchanted as they heard
It was the bird of Hope—my love—
It was Hope's golden bird!

And ever of to morrow
The syren song began;—
Ah, what on earth's so special
As love and hope to man?—
I loved it, thinking still of them,
And of thy promised word:
It was the bird of Hope—sweet love—
It was Hope's golden bird!

Though ours should be a cottage home,
Free pride and pomp apart;
The truest wealth the heart possesses
Is still a faithful heart.
And thou it might of sickening wealth
Would never be perfected?"
It was the bird of Hope—sweet love—
It was Hope's golden bird!

THE WATER OF LIFE.

The prophet Solomon once complained of the shortness of human life. "O what use to me is my great wisdom," said he, "if I am not permitted to reap the fruit of it!" The greater part of my life was gone before I attained it, and now that I begin to use my experience, I find myself on the borders of the grave. What is human wisdom but a transitory flower? Many days and weeks pass by before the bud unfolds itself: no sooner is the blossom expanded than it fades away, and it is difficult to see the fruit of its existence."

So spoke the Prophet, sorrowing; then lifting up his eyes, he saw an angel from Heaven, bearing a vessel made of sapphire in his hand. "Solomon," said the messenger from above, "I come from the throne of the Eternal. He has heard thy complaint, and I am sent to bring thee the Water of Life, by it thou may'st prolong thy days, and enjoy eternal youth, but, if thou refuse to drink it, then, when thy time is come, then will go the way of flesh. The Eternal has spoken it, and what I believe thee do that which seemeth best in thine eyes." The angel placed the vessel at the feet of the Prophet and disappeared. Solomon in his astonished what to do, so he assembled his viziers and the principal men of his court, to ask their advice. One second, to become immortal, but, because Solomon, the wisest of his viziers was absent, the Prophet deemed him to be called, and had the question before him.

"Great king," answered Buliman, "is this water to be given to thee alone, or may others partake of it with thee?"

The Most High has granted this favor to me alone."

"Then," returned the vizier, "will thy wives, thy children, and thy friends one after another die away from thee. Like a tree which in autumn is deprived of its fairest fruit, they will wither away, and thy life, have to bemoan the death of a beloved one. What charm can there be in an immortality which brings with it increasing sorrow? Everything has found its end in this world as well as thyself, then would an immortal life become an everlasting misery."

"I have also for I think," said the Prophet; "this earth is not made to bear immortal children, nor would the sun remain comfortable in the midst of heaven. My fabrication of the Water of Life was wise man dwelling forever in this valley of tears, would become heir to all the evils of earthly misery, without seeing the end of such a winding passage, that man would be the most unhappy creature found beneath the sun."

When the Prophet returned, the water in the vessel was dried up. He knelt down and said, "Lord, forgive my error, and let me better know thy will." With these there is wisdom and understanding. Through them Thou hast ordered all things, and as a son of the dust do but praise Thy wisdom!"

Persevering under Difficulties.—Matthewney, like knowledge, is sometimes gained under difficulties. One of the most notable of these was a gentleman went to Bristol. B. I. from New York, on business, with the view of purchasing a cargo of logwood. He found, however, that when he arrived at the residence of the bride, he found that the ceremony could not be performed because the law of the land had not been published. They then went to Massachusetts and made application to a clergyman at Dighton, and to another at Taunton, but no better success. Then as the Massachusetts laws also required a "publication." They went to Boston on Monday, and finding that there would be no publication of the banns, they took the steam boat for New York in the afternoon, where they could their perseverance was rewarded with the accomplishment of their wishes.

Culinary Department

RECEIPTS.

Nabobs Biscuit.—Beat eight eggs; add to them one pound of flour, one pound of powdered sugar, and one teaspoonful of essence of lemon.

Bake in a quick oven.

Biscuit and Jelly Sandwich.—Mix a Naples biscuit, and bake it in a basin with straight sides; when cold cut it in slices three quarters of an inch thick; spread each with some jelly, and replace them, according to their original form; have ready an icing, and cover it both the top and the sides, and dry it in a warm oven.

Loaf Cake.—Put pound of butter, two pounds of flour, three pounds of fruit, six eggs, half a teaspoonful of mace, one pint of milk; three tablespoonfuls of dry saleratus—dissolve it in a little warm water, spice to taste, and one pound of currants, well washed and dried, and one pound of raisins, work it well together, and make it into three loaves.

Bake for one hour in a quick oven.

Dish Cake.—Beat eight eggs very light with one pound of sugar and twelve ounces of flour; drop them on paper, sprinkle fine sugar over each, and bake in a quick oven.

Take them from the paper with a knife.

Truffles.—Take egg in a tablespoonful of sugar, and as much flour as will make a stiff dough; roll it very thin, and cut them in small round or square cakes; drop two or three at a time in boiling lard. Worn they rise to the surface and turn over, they are done. Take them out with a skimmer, and lay them on a sieve to drain; keep jelly or jam on the centre of each when served.

Our Portrait Gallery.

GENERAL PAREDES.

[We take the following notice of the present distinguished head of the Mexican Republic from Waddy Thompson's "Recollections of Mexico."]

General Paredes, the author of the revolution, which terminated in the overthrow and banishment of Santa Anna, is a man of talents and acquirements in the military line, and speak of him as a gentleman and a patriot.

Paredes, Valencia, and Canalizo, were the three Generals in the most important commands under Bustamente. Paredes and Valencia went over to Santa Anna, and consummated, by their overthrow of Bustamente's government. Canalizo adhered with a noble fidelity to the fortunes of his chief, and after Bustamente's overthrow and expulsion held out for a long time at the head of only three hundred men, and by his remarkable gallantry obtained the name of the Lion of Mexico. As soon as Santa Anna was firmly seated in power, he showered favors of all sorts upon Canalizo, among other things, appointing him President ad interim during his own absence from Mexico. He very soon quarrelled with Valencia and Paredes. The former gave up his command, and the latter was ordered and imprisoned in the little town of Tula, thirty miles from Mexico. Paredes resides in the city of Guadalajara, where he is greatly beloved and respected. The Department of Guadalajara is in every respect the finest in Mexico, with more intelligence, and of course, virtue, better laws, a better population, and sounder political principles than any other. I know, when I left Mexico, that Paredes was only waiting for the favorable moment to strike, and that his friends in Guadalajara were perfectly organized, held regularly secret meetings, and were also only waiting for the moment of advantageous opportunity. This, unfortunately for himself, Santa Anna gave them. Reposing in the false security which his fortune had made him believe that he enjoyed, and no longer apprehending any danger from Paredes, he appointed him Governor of Sonora, a department upon the Pacific Ocean. On his way to his department, Paredes passed through Guadalajara, and on his arrival there the signal for the pronunciamento which resulted in the defeat and overthrow of Santa Anna.

Ladies' Boudoir.

OUR FLOWER VASE.

AMARYLLIS. *Splendid Beauty.*

Beauty, too rich for use, for earth too dear. Shakspeare.

Fair lonely lady, bright and crystalline!
As glorious as the morning, washed with dew.
When whose eyes the lakes her dawning beams—
And golden summer sleeps upon thy cheeks;
Wrap up thy radiations in some cloud,
Less that thy beauty make this stately town
Unhabitable as the burning zone.
With sweet reflections of thy lovely face. *Shakspeare.*

Amaryllis Formosissima, most beautiful Amaryllis, hangs its nodding bell obliquely towards the horizon, and as its stem is slender, long, like a vase, from the wind, and of fine, soft texture, it moves in inclined semicircles and anthers from the rain and cold—affording an agreeable example of art in the vegetable economy.

It received the name of *Jacobea Lily*, because some of the Jacobean family had a fancy to a likeness to the badge of the order of the knights of the order of St. James, in Spain.

It is a native of South America. The flowers are produced from the sides of the bulbs, are large, and of a deep red.

The calyx is a spathe, undivided; corolla two lipped, nodding obliquely on one side; stamens declined down.

There are many species of the Amaryllis, with various colored flowers, purple, yellow, &c. The prince, *A Lorina*, a smaller variety, seldom rising more than three or four inches high, is a native of France, &c., very fine, but not so large as the Jacobea.

A. Barcissus, Guernsey Lily, is a splendid species, and the messenger from above, "I come from the throne of the Eternal. He has heard thy complaint, and I am sent to bring thee the Water of Life, by it thou may'st prolong thy days, and enjoy eternal youth, but, if thou refuse to drink it, then, when thy time is come, then will go the way of flesh. The Eternal has spoken it, and what I believe thee do that which seemeth best in thine eyes." The angel placed the vessel at the feet of the Prophet and disappeared. Solomon in his astonished what to do, so he assembled his viziers and the principal men of his court, to ask their advice. One second, to become immortal, but, because Buliman, the wisest of his viziers was absent, the Prophet deemed him to be called, and had the question before him.

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Choice Selections.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF A LITTLE CARPET BAG.

Among the most common of street sights is that of a gentleman hurrying along towards railway or steer, bearing with him a little carpet-bag, which seems to be filled to its utmost height with attestation. A little carpet-bag is no more noted than an umbrella or walking-stick in a man's hand, and yet it is surprising how much it is thought an object of no ordinary interest. We feel no envy for the man on whom has devolved the charge of a large of luggage, the anxiety attending such a property outweighs the pleasure of its possession. But a little carpet-bag is no care—not a thought is lost on it—it is the most perfect type of independence extant. He can snap his fingers in the face of fortune, and whistle contentedly. He can lounge in an omnibus with enough to exhaust the carrying of an elephant. While other passengers, by reason of various, or imaginary articles of luggage, are cramped, fidgety, and ill-at-ease, he is the most easy. He has a little all never part company. On arriving at his destination, he is not tormented by the attentions of an interested cabman or porter. In contemplating a gentleman with a carpet-bag, we are struck, at once, with the conviction that he is a bachelor—that he is not the husband in all on the early side. There is a kind of reckless independence about him, which is enough to infuriate wants attended, and comforts supplied. No man with a little carpet-bag in hand has his last child to cry for—his last child to pride himself upon—his last child to suffer from unwholesome food. Whom he retires to rest at night, the possession of a little carpet-bag is not likely to disturb his slumbers, even if clean and in good order. It must pass through other hands that is not sent it, and distribute it to various parts of the establishment, before it can be found.

In illustration, I will remark that I have had two intervals of wait said in England at the same place, on the same date, and within three days of each other, whose value in this country differed ten cents per pound on the day of their purchase, or any subsequent day. The one was worth eight cents per pound, and just suited to the one market, and not to the other.

Within the past year I have sent more or less wool to every part of England, Wales and Scotland, comprising the various qualities grown in Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, and Vermont. Nearly every invoice was accompanied with information that it was not cost me much with a view to put me in by their machinery, and hoping to receive in return suitable directions for the manufacture of a particular kind of goods, and shipping such wool to England." I was thus led to turn a voluminous correspondence, giving specifications for the manufacture of goods, and from this correspondence, and the results of those sales, as well as from personal observation and intercourse with the trade, I have generally succeeded. I trust that past errors may be avoided in the future, and I now have done with the preparation of wool for the market.

The production of wool in the United States, notwithstanding the immense increase of consumption, but the low price of grains and pecuniaries since 1837, has caused a rapid increase in the number of sheep—which, under very favorable circumstances, may double each three years—and they now surpass, and are likely still further to surpass, all previous calculations. The quantity of wool became on an average of the last year, that the value fell full twenty per cent., notwithstanding the large shipments, the abandonment of money, by the tariff, and the prospective confusion of the manufacturing interest. We now have the promise of considerably increased quantities in this year's clip, especially from some of the new States, with money rates in consequence the protective policy in some danger, and lower prices of cloths. If the home market were solely relied upon for wool, like all other articles, when produced in excess, would long rule low in price. An abundant supply will hereafter enable manufacturers to purchase at their leisure, and to choose their qualities; and henceforth prices must be regulated, like those of cotton, in the open markets of the world.

BEES.

A Method of Taking the Honey Without Destroying the Bees.

The common practice of killing bees, in order to obtain the honey, few can witness without some little compunction; and there is a very simple method of effecting the object without any injury to this most interesting little animal, (which on the score of interest, as humanity, claims regard.) I am beg leave to communicate it through your paper, should you deem it worthy a place in it.

In the evening, when the bees have retired, take the hive gently from the stand; spread a table cloth on the ground; set the hive on it, placing a stone or other in raise it three or four inches, then draw up the corners of the cloth, and fasten them tight around the middle of the hive, leaving the top open. Now below that the bees will have sufficient room between it and the hive—then raise the lid of the hive a little, and blow in the smoke from a very few puffs of which, as it is very disagreeable, will drive them down; continue raising the lid gradually, blowing till around, and in a few minutes you will be found that they have gone out of the hive. You may then take off the lid and cut away as much honey as you may desire; which, by this method, be performed the beginning of July, you may take nearly all, as there will be time enough to provide a sufficiency for their support during the winter. As soon as you have taken the honey put on the lid, loosen the cloth, and spread it out, and in an hour or two the bees will have returned to the hive. It may then be replaced on the stand, and on the following day they will be found at work as usual.

This method is very simple, and preferable to that sometimes practised, of driving the bees into another hive, as you get all the honey, and moreover the new comb, which is still empty, and the young bees, not yet out of their cells, are preserved. There is also danger in driving, of their not liking their new habitation, and, in that case, of their rallying out and making war upon their neighbors.

The above method has frequently been practised by myself and others, and we have always found it to be well.—*Genesee Farmer.*

Manure for Fruit Trees.—No tree appears to be more benefited by animal manures than the peach tree. We may often observe that when it grows near a barn yard, so as to reach the manure, that the growth is greater, the leaves greener, and the fruit larger, than when it stands on steelly ground; and even as a general rule, fruit of the same variety is flavored in proportion to its size, the larger, the finer. Urine may be very advantageously applied to this tree, especially while it is small, as well as to young apple trees. It not only hastens their growth, but, by it offensive odor, drives away from the latter, and from the fruit of the former, the curculio. A small tree will bear a pint once a fortnight, and stronger in proportion to size; I have never injured any of my trees by this application, and consequently have not ascertained the amount which may be used upon them, except by large trees will bear much more.—*American Quarterly Journal.*

Agricultural.

WOOL FOR THE ENGLISH MARKET.

Mr. Hamilton Gay, an extensive wool merchant of New York, has forwarded to the editors of the Journal of Commerce an account of his shipping wool to England, from which we make extracts, that will be interesting to our readers:

More than one-half of the American fleece wool exported from the United States, of the last year's clip, was purchased by myself and others for having a joint interest with me. The purchases were all made at the lowest point of the season, being commenced in the latter part of August, and end the 20th of October last. The result has been a net loss of 3 per cent, and 10½ holes of wool yet unsold—chiefly in the fine descriptions, which will on the first favorable opportunity be sent to England. Not a fleece of wool was sold to meet the views of any speculator, but the whole or large portion of it unduly pressed upon the market, and this loss arose from causes unnecessary, easily avoided, and entirely within the control of parties in this country.

The prices of United States fleece wool are affected by the condition in which they are sent to the London condition. It contains too much oil, and yolk, and dirt. The sheep are generally washed in the month of June, and can be long after washing before shearing. A large portion of the wool from the Western States is unwashed. The locality where wool is sold to the manufacturers.

The fact is that wool is a superior staple, while the sheep is inferior to no other in the world of equal grade, and it may be safely stated, that every pound of wool in the United States is inferior to the English markets, deduct from the value of the wool containing it the price at least of two pounds of wool. English manufacturers are anxious to procure purchasing, upon a portion of the fleeces, and examine carefully, not only the fineness, but also the strength of the staple, and the condition of the wool.

The next step is to properly sort and rack the fleeces, and direct them to the best market. This is the most hard's part, and more than a shipper's profit depends upon it being performed understandingly.

In England each manufacturer devotes his attention to some particular description of goods for which machinery has been constructed, and he makes no other. The makers of such kinds of goods have established themselves mostly together in some one part of the kingdom, where they have a wool market of their own, to which they seek for the qualities they want, and where the latter prepare, and will buy no other. The broadcloth makers in the West of England, the worsted manufacturers in Yorkshire—the flannel manufacturers of Rochdale—and those who make hosiery in Nottingham—purchase their wools in markets suited to the wants and only for their own machinery. So nice does this discrimination run, that the fleeces of fine wool, and of long wool, are sorted by the wool growers before shears, are mostly sent to one part of the country, and there wrought into very different kinds of goods. Even the fine and great quantity of fine fleece wool for shipment, should, before it goes on board, be sorted and racked according to the fineness of the staple, and the fleeces of long wool, and of intermediate staple. In order that it may be sold directly to those who require it, and not be sent to a factor, a clear highway, a free school. What true to be looking in the streets about the town for the bale of hay, or the sack of corn, or the load of dung? A better anthem would be Free as love and cheap. Ah, go ahead, my brave boys, and let Erin go pantaloons without holes in them.—*Irish Saint.*

Female Labor.—It is imagined that our new sisters should not be allowed to vote, because they but the grumbles of Paris are no better represented, they work from seven o'clock in the morning till eight night, and receive for their labor the miserable sum of about twenty-five cents per day for food. With the money they pay rent and procure clothing. In the time of bad and gloomy times they are exposed to starvation, and a pale cheek is rarely seen among the girls.

Ep. If it said the fortune of Mr. John Jacob Astor amounts to $23,000,000. This vast sum, at six per cent interest, would yield an annual income of $1,380,000, which is equal to $3,780 per month, or to $87,692 per week, or to about $5,000 per day, or a little over $125 per hour, or a little more than $2 per minute, or to near a cent per second.

In a Desperate Condition.—The Cincinnati Atlas says that a cash old chimney sweep, in this city, who for the past four years, has resided himself daily for leaves, "in consolation and in sorrow," has at last got a chance to take a cash old chimney, the edge of a sharp promise across the surface of the knife, and the edge of the knife will catch, as if it had come across some hard substance.

Ep. A rather inch of cotton rinse contains on an average about sixty one thousand animalcules. At every stroke that is made with this polishing powder, perhaps tens of millions of insect fossils are crushed to atoms!

The Bible.—The Bible has been translated into and is now printed or written in one hundred and forty languages.

Ep. Jean Paul says love may slumber in a lady's heart, but it always dreams.

The Riddler.

GEOGRAPHICAL ENIGMA.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

I am composed of 15 letters.
My 3, 4, 10, 11, 12, 14, is a County in Ohio.
My 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, is a River in Ohio.
My 3, 11, 12, 7, 15, 18, 7, 15, is a River in the United States.
My 1, 10, 9, 15, 10, 6, is a Town in the United States.
My 12, 18, 15, 7, 15, 6, is a River in Europe.
My 18, 3, 11, 10, is a River in the United States.
My 12, 2, 5, 17, is a County in Michigan.
My 1, 10, 8, 7, 6, is a county in North Carolina.
My whole is the name of the author of the Enigma, whose initials are, J. G. B.

RIDDLE.

Some Dragoons' come, I'm the least indication
That e'er was communicated to mankind notice;
Of all the words in the world I'm the smallest,
Yet I can tell places between the two poles.

RIDDLE.

My first is marked by good or ill,
Or is a blessing or a woe;
My second does each purpose fill
Of every variety, or show;
United, they a thing express,
That's never found in the acres of pleasure,
Whose use a moral may impress—
And of the first is my measure.

RIDDLE.

Two legs I've got, which never walk on ground;
But when I go out, I'm always found.

CONUNDRUMS.

Why is a pack of cards like a garden?

There is a word of three syllables, from which, if you take away five letters, a male will remain, if you take away four, a female will remain, if you take away three, a great man will appear, and the whole word pursues you with a great venom. What is the word?

What word is that, to which, if you add a syllable, it will make it shorter?

What is anybody deprived of its existence?

ANSWERS TO RIDDLES IN LAST.

ENIGMA.
Geography, Georgia, Washington.

RIDDLE.
Nun.

RIDDLE.
Wednesday.

RIDDLE.
Pleasure.

RIDDLE.
Footsteps.

CONUNDRUMS.
He makes an object.
It is soon evaporated.
It always goes.
It gives us well as misses.
Because it is a mite.

The Instructor.

CURIOUS CUSTOMS.

Why were not pence' coins responsible before the Reformation?

Because, in the quaint language of Aubrey, "the charitable dolen given at religious houses, which did in every parish feed the beggars, in every parish there was a church-house, to which belonged spits, pots, cranks, &c. for dressing provisions. Here the housekeepers met, and were merry, and gave their charity. The young people came there too, and had dancing, bowling, shooting at butts, &c. But after the Reformation there were few or no alms-houses before the time of King Henry VIII., that at Oxford, opposite to Christchurch is one of the most ancient in England. In every church was a poor man's box, and here the lake a great ones.

"There were very few free schools in England before the Reformation. Youth were generally taught by the Monasteries and young women had their education, and Mr. Harkney, as early as 1578, but at monasteries, where they learnt needlework, writing, cookery, &c. Before the Reformation and surgeons being at that time very rare; waiting, drawing, &c.

Why is *part of the Church of England* known *called the Litany?*

Because of its origin from the Greek for supplications; the Litany being a form of suppliant, very prayer.

Why in the *Church of England Catechism*, is its precise What is *your name?* answer why?

Because ecclesiastical forms ran, *Ego N. Ego* opus Cre. et. *Lat.* and *Ego N. Diocese Eccl.*